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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

PORTUGUESE INDIA.—Continued.

April, 1881.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of the issues of 1871 and June, 1877, surcharged in black or red with new value "5." There are three types of this surcharge: Type A has the figure "5" 5½ mm. high, and the upper vertical stroke is 3mm. high and straight; Type B has the figure "5" 5mm. high and the upper stroke is 2½ mm. high and slants towards the right; Type C is similar to type B, but the upper stroke is almost straight. Types A and B are found on the same sheet. Of this we have conclusive proof in an unsevered block of 12 of these stamps, two of which are of type B.



Various perforations.

Type A. **5**

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 122 | 5r on 10r black of June, 1872 (No. 25), red surcharge |
| 123 | 5r on 10r black of July, 1872 (No. 32), red surcharge |
| 124 | 5r on 15r rose of April, 1875 (No. 44), black surcharge |
| 125 | 5r on 10r black of March, 1876 (No. 50), red surcharge |
| 126 | 5r on 20r vermilion of March, 1876 (No. 52), black surcharge |
| 127 | 5r on 10r black of May, 1876 (No. 62), red surcharge |
| 128 | 5r on 20r vermilion of May, 1876 (No. 63), black surcharge |
| 129 | 5r on 10r black of June, 1877, 1st re-cut (No. 65), red surcharge |
| 130 | 5r on 10r black of June, 1877, 2d re-cut (No. 66), red surcharge |
| 131 | 5r on 10r black of June, 1877, 3d re-cut (No. 67), red surcharge |

Type B. **5**

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 132 | 5r on 20r dark carmine of Sept., 1871 (No. 2), black surcharge |
| 133 | 5r on 20r orange vermilion of beginning 1872 (No. 8), black surcharge |
| 134 | 5r on 20r vermilion of Jan., 1873 (No. 31), black surcharge |

- 135 5r on 15r rose of April, 1875 (No. 44), black surcharge
 136 5r on 20r vermilion of April, 1875 (No. 45), black surcharge
 137 5r on 20r vermilion of March, 1876 (No. 52), black surcharge
 138 5r on 20r vermilion of May, 1876 (No. 63), black surcharge
 139 5r on 20r vermilion of June, 1877 (No. 69), black surcharge

Nos. 133, 134 and 139 are in the collection of Mr. da Costa Campos, of Bombay.

Type C. 5

- 140 5r on 20r vermilion of March, 1876 (No. 52), black surcharge
 141 5r on 20r vermilion of June, 1877 (No. 69), black surcharge

Varieties:

a. Surcharge inverted.

- 142 5r on 15r rose of April, 1875 (No. 44), black surcharge
 143 5r on 10r black of March, 1876 (No. 50), red surcharge
 144 5r on 20r vermilion of March, 1876 (No. 52), black surcharge
 145 5r on 20r vermilion of May, 1876 (No. 63), black surcharge
 146 5r on 10r black of June, 1877 (No. 65), red surcharge
 147 5r on 20r vermilion of June, 1877 (No. 69), black surcharge

b. Double surcharge.

- 148 5r on 15r rose of April, 1875 (No. 41), black surcharge
 149 5r on 20r vermilion of March, 1876 (No. 52), black surcharge
 150 5r on 20r vermilion of May, 1876 (No. 63), black surcharge
 151 5r on 20r vermilion of June, 1877 (No. 69), black surcharge

c. Surcharged sideways.

- 152 5r on 20r vermilion of March, 1876 (No. 63), black surcharge

d. Carmine surcharge.

- 153 5r on 10r black of May, 1876 (No. 62), carmine surcharge

May 1, 1881.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of the issue of 1871-77, surcharged in black "1½." The height of the large figure 1 varies from 4-3-5 to 5 mm., and it is 1 mm. thick; the top and bottom strokes are thin; the top is slanting, but on some it is almost horizontal. The 1 of the fraction is of the same shape as the large 1, and varies from 1 to 1½ mm. in height; the 2 is 1½ mm. high, the upper curve comes down to the centre of the figure, and the fraction line is formed of a thin figure "1" about 1½ mm. in length. The height of the fraction varies between 5¼ and 6 mm.

Various perforations.

- 154 1½r on 20r dark carmine of Sept., 1871 (No. 2), black surcharge
 155 1½r on 20r orange vermilion of 1872 (No. 8), black surcharge
 156 1½r on 20r vermilion of July, 1873 (No. 33), black surcharge
 157 1½r on 20r vermilion of April, 1875 (No. 45), black surcharge
 158 1½r on 20r vermilion of March, 1876 (No. 52), black surcharge
 159 1½r on 20r vermilion of June, 1877 (No. 69), black surcharge

May 1st—December 1881.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of the issue of 15th July, 1877 to 1881 (Crown series) surcharged in black with new value. The "1½" is the same as in the preceding issue; in the "4½" the "4" is a close figure 4½ mm. high by 3½ mm wide; the fraction is the same as in the "1½." The "6" of the 6 reis is also a close figure, almost 5 mm. high and 3 mm. wide. The "T" of the four higher values is 2¾ mm., high by 2¾ mm. wide and is placed about 2½ mm. below the figure.



1° Perforated 12½.

- 160 1½r on 5r black, black surcharge
 161 1½r on 10r green, black surcharge
 162 1½r on 20r bistre " "
 163 1½r on 25r slate gray, black surcharge
 164 1½r on 100r lilac " "
 165 4½r on 20r bistre " "
 166 4½r on 25r dark mauve, black surcharge
 167 6r on 10r yellow, black surcharge
 168 6r on 20r bistre " "
 169 6r on 25r slate gray, black surcharge
 170 6r on 25r dark mauve " "
 171 6r on 40r blue " "
 172 6r on 40r yellow " "
 173 6r on 50r green " "
 174 6r on 50r blue " "
 175 1t on 10r green " "
 176 1t on 25r slate gray " "
 177 1t on 25r dark mauve " "
 178 1t on 40r blue " "
 179 1t on 50r green " "
 180 1t on 50r blue " "
 181 1t on 100r lilac " "
 182 1t on 200r orange " "
 183 2t on 25r slate gray " "
 184 2t on 25r dark mauve " "

185	2t on 40r yellow	black surcharge
186	2t on 50r green	" "
187	2t on 50r blue	" "
188	2t on 100r lilac	" "
189	2t on 200r orange	" "
190	2t on 300r brown	" "
191	4t on 10r green	" "
192	4t on 50r green	" "
193	4t on 200r orange	" "
194	8t on 20r bistre	" "
195	8t on 25r rose	" "
196	8t on 40r blue	" "
197	8t on 200r orange	" "

2° Perforated 13.

198	1½r on 5r black,	black surcharge
199	1½r on 10r green	" "
200	1½r on 20r bistre	" "
201	1½r on 25r slate gray	" "
202	4½r on 20r bistre	" "
203	4½r on 25r dark mauve	" "
204	6r on 10r yellow	" "
205	6r on 25r slate gray	" "
206	6r on 25r dark mauve	" "
207	6r on 40r blue	" "
208	6r on 40r yellow	" "
209	1t on 20r dark mauve	" "
210	1t on 50r green	" "
211	1t on 50r blue	" "
212	1t on 100r lilac	" "
213	1t on 200r orange	" "
214	2t on 25r gray	" "
215	2t on 25r dark mauve	" "
216	2t on 40r yellow, black surcharge	" "
217	2t on 50r green	" "
218	2t on 50r blue	" "
219	2t on 200r orange	" "
220	2t on 300r brown	" "
221	4t on 10r green	" "
222	4t on 50r green	" "
223	8t on 20r bistre	" "
224	8t on 100r lilac	" "
225	8t on 300r brown	" "

Varieties:

- a. Surcharge inverted.
- 226 1½r on 20r bistre, black surcharge
- 227 4½r on 20r bistre " "
- b. Small "T."
- 228 2t on 25r slate gray, black surcharge
- c. "½" inverted.
- 229 1½r on 5r black, black surcharge
- d. Surcharged sideways.
- 230 4½r on 20r bistre, black surcharge
- e. With additional surcharge "2"
- 231 2t on 4t on 50r green, black surcharge

January 1st, 1882.

Typographed on white wove paper. One type for all the values. The value in the lower label is set up separately and printed by a second impression, so the values are often printed in a different shade from the remainder of the stamp. The letters of "reis" and "tanga" are thick and the "e" of "reis" has an accent—mostly acute, but sometimes grave or circumflex.



1° Perforated 12½.

232	1½r black
233	4½r olive
234	6r green
235	1t rose
236	2t blue
237	4t lilac
238	8t orange

2° Perforated 13.

239	1½r black
240	4½r olive
241	6r green
242	1t rose
243	2t blue
244	4t lilac
245	8t orange

Varieties:

- a. Grave accent.
- 246 4½r olive
- 247 6r green
- b. Circumflex accent.
- 248 4½r olive
- 249 6r green
- c. Value inverted, repeated in upper label.
- 250 1½r black
- 251 6r green
- d. Quad. between "r" and "e" of "reis."
- 252 4½r olive
- e. Without value.
- 253 no value, black
- 254 no value, olive
- 255 no value, green
- 256 no value, rose
- 257 no value, blue
- 258 no value, lilac
- 259 no value, orange
- f. Value printed over bottom line of frame.
- 260 2t blue
- g. Value printed over upper line of lower label.
- 261 1½r black
- h. Value printed above the label.
- 262 8t orange
- i. Imperforate and without value.
- 263 No value, green
- j. Without value in lower label and inverted value in upper label.
- 264 1½r black
- 265 6r green
- k. Value repeated diagonally across the right-hand spandrel.
- 266 8t orange
- l. Value repeated across the centre of stamp, and imperforate.
- 267 1½r black

m. Double impression, second impression 1 mm. below the first.

268 2t blue

n. Double impression, second impression 3 mm. to the right inverted.

269 2t blue

o. Double impression, second impression diagonally,

270 5r green

p. Double impression, second impression without value printed diagonally, and imperforate.

271 $1\frac{1}{2}$ r black

272 6r green

October, 1882.

Provisional issue.

A. Stamps of the issues of 15th July, 1877 to 1881, surcharged with new value in black or blue. The type of surcharge is the same as the one used on the provisional issue of May 1—Dec., 1881.

1° Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

273 $4\frac{1}{2}$ r on 5r black, blue surcharge

274 6r on 10r green, black surcharge

275 1t on 20r bistre " "

276 2t on 40r blue " "

2° Perforated 13.

277 6r on 10r green, black surcharge

Variety: Surcharged sideways.

278 $4\frac{1}{2}$ r on 5r black, blue surcharge

B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ reis of the provisional issue of May 1, Dec., 1881, surcharged in blue " $4\frac{1}{2}$."

Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

279 $4\frac{1}{2}$ r on $1\frac{1}{2}$ r on 5r black, blue surcharge

December, 1882.

Same type as the issue of January 1st, 1882, but with value in lower label re-set. The figures and letters are in thin type and the letters of "reis" are closer together than in the issue of January. The "e" of "reis" has an acute accent.

1° Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

280 $1\frac{1}{2}$ r black

281 $4\frac{1}{2}$ r olive

282 6r green

283 1t rose

284 2t blue

285 4t lilac

2° Perforated 13.

286 $1\frac{1}{2}$ r black

287 $4\frac{1}{2}$ r olive

288 6r green

289 1t rose

290 2t blue

May, 1883.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of the issues of September, 1871, to June, 1877, hand-stamped in black with new value.

The type of the " $1\frac{1}{2}$ " is similar to the type used for the provisional issue of May 1882,

but the cross strokes are coarser and the "2" of the fraction entirely different, being rather narrow and the top curve ending slightly below the level of the top figure. In the " $4\frac{1}{2}$ " the cross strokes are heavier and the "2" of the fraction is very small, measuring only a trifle over 1 mm., and it has an open head without dot.

The "6" is the same as in the issue of May 1882.

Various perforations.

291 $1\frac{1}{2}$ r on 10r black of March, 1876 (No. 50), black surcharge

292 $1\frac{1}{2}$ r on 10r black of May, 1876 (No. 62), black surcharge

293 $1\frac{1}{2}$ r on 10r black of June, 1877, 3d recut (No. 61), black surcharge

294 $4\frac{1}{2}$ r on 40r blue of September, 1871 (No. 3), black surcharge

295 $4\frac{1}{2}$ r on 100r yellow green of September, 1871 (No. 4), black surcharge

296 $4\frac{1}{2}$ r on 40r blue of May, 1872 (No. 15), black surcharge

297 $4\frac{1}{2}$ r on 100r green of May, 1872 (No. 17), black surcharge

298 $4\frac{1}{2}$ r on 40r blue of June, 1872 (No. 27), black surcharge

299 $4\frac{1}{2}$ r on 100r green of June, 1872 (No. 28), black surcharge

300 $4\frac{1}{2}$ r on 100r green of March, 1876 (No. 54), black surcharge

301 6r on 100r yellow green, of Sept. 1871 (No. 4), black surcharge

302 6r on 200r ochre of Sept. 1871 (No. 5), black surcharge

303 6r on 100r green of May, 1872 (No. 17), black surcharge

304 6r on 200r yellow of May, 1872 (No. 19), black surcharge

305 6r on 100r green of June, 1872 (No. 28), black surcharge

306 6r on 200r yellow of June, 1872 (No. 29), black surcharge

307 6r on 100r green of March, 1876 (No. 54), black surcharge

308 6r on 200r yellow of March, 1876 (No. 55), black surcharge

309 6r on 200r yellow of June, 1877 (No. 72), black surcharge

Varieties:

a. Surcharged sideways.

310 $4\frac{1}{2}$ r on 40r blue of May, 1872 (No. 15), black surcharge

311 $4\frac{1}{2}$ r on 100r green of March, 1876 (No. 54), black surcharge

b. Double surcharge.

312 $4\frac{1}{2}$ r on 100r green of March, 1876 (No. 54), black surcharge

The 6r on 200r yellow of March, 1876, is in the collection of Mr. William Herrick.

July, 1883.

Same type as issues of January and December, 1882, but with value in the lower label again re-set. The letters of "tanga" are in

thin type and shorter than in the issue of January, 1871, and there is no accent over the "e" of "reis".

1° Perforated 12½.

- 313 1½r black
- 314 4½r olive
- 315 6r green
- 316 1t rose
- 317 2t blue
- 318 4t lilac
- 319 8t orange

2° Perforated 13.

- 320 1½r black
- 321 6r green
- 322 1t rose
- 323 2t blue
- 324 4t lilac

Varieties:

a. Imperforate.

- 325 1½r black
- b. "G" of "TANGA" above the line.
- 326 1t rose

August, 1883.

Provisional issue.

I Stamps of the issues of July 15, 1877 and September, 1880 (Crown series) hand-stamped in black with new value.

The type of the "1½" is similar to that of the preceding issue, the only difference being in the "2" of the fraction, which is 2mm. or more in height.

Perforated.

- 327 1½r on 5r black, black surcharge
- 328 1½r on 10r green " "
- 329 4½r on 10r green " "
- 330 4½r on 100r lilac " "

Varieties: Double surcharge.

- 331 1½r on 5r black, black surcharge
- 332 1½r on 10r green " "
- 333 4½r on 10r green " "

II. Stamps of the issue of March, 1876, hand-stamped in black with new value. There are two types of this surcharge: In type I the "2" of the fraction is the same as in the issue of May, 1881, while in type II the "2" has an open head and no dot, as in the issue of May, 1883.

Various perforations.

- 334 4½r on 40r blue, black surcharge, type I
- 335 4½r on 40r blue, black surcharge, type II

Varieties:

a. Double surcharge.

- 336 4½r on 40r blue, black surcharge, type I
- b. "2" of fraction in inverted.
- 337 4½r on 40r blue, black surcharge, type I

c. Two figures "2" in fraction, one inverted on top of the other.

- 338 4½r on 40r blue, black surcharge, type I.

September 18th, 1883.

Provisional issue.

Same type as first and second re-cuts of the issue of June, 1877. Typographed on tough thin bluish wove paper. Some of the sheets are watermarked with maker's name, Spicer Bros. or W. King.



A. First re-cut.

Imperforate.

- 339 1½r black
- 340 4½r olive
- 341 6r green

Varieties:

a. Double impression of the figure of value.

- 342 1½r black
- b. Vertical pair with value printed a second time between the two stamps.
- 343 1½r black

c. Tête-bêche.

- 344 6r green
- d. Perforated 12 (unofficially).
- 345 1½r black
- 346 4½r olive
- 347 6r green

e. Dot over the "1" of REIS.

- 348 1½r black
- f. Long line under REIS.
- 349 1½r black

g. No line under REIS.

- 350 1½r black

B. Second re-cut.



Imperforate.

- 351 1½r black
- 352 4½r (?)
- 353 6r olive

Although it is supposed that the 4½ reis exists, it has never been met with.

Variety: Without figure of value.

- 354 No value, green

December, 1885.

Embossed on smooth chalky white paper. Size 21x24½ mm.



1° Perforated 12½.

- 355 1½r black
356 4½r olive
357 4½r bistre
358 6r green
359 1t rose
360 2t blue
361 4t slate
362 8t orange

2° Perforated 13.

- 363 1½r black
364 4½r olive
365 4½r bistre
366 6r green
367 1t rose
368 2t blue
369 4t slate
370 8t orange

Variety: Double impression, the second impression printed half way down the stamp.
371 8t orange

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good forgeries of the stamps of this colony. There exist, however, dangerous forgeries of the surcharges of the provisional stamps, but careful comparison and minute measuring will generally be sufficient to detect them.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Currency: 12 PENCE — 1 SHILLING; 20 SHILLINGS — 1 £ — \$4.87, U. S. CURRENCY.
100 CENTS — 1 DOLLAR.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

January 1st, 1861.

Typographed by Charles Whiting, of London, on white wove paper; portrait of Queen Victoria. Size 19x22½ mm.



Perforated 9.

- 1 2p rose
2 3p blue
3 9p green

Varieties:

- a. Rouletted.
4 2p rose
b. Diagonal half of 2p used as 1 penny.
5 1p rose (half of 2p)
c. Diagonal half of 3p used as 1½ penny.
6 1½p blue (half of 3p)

1865.

Typographed on white wove paper. The 2, 3 and 6p are of the same type as the preceding issue. Sizes: 1p, 19½x22½ mm.; 9p, 19x23 mm.



1° Perforated 11.

- 7 1p yellow
8 2p rose
9 6p blue
10 9p lilac

2° Perforated 11½.

- 11 1p yellow
12 2p rose
13 3p blue
14 9p lilac

3° Perforated 12.

- 15 1p yellow
16 2p rose
17 3p blue
18 6p green
19 9p lilac

4° Perforated 11x11½.

- 20 1p yellow
21 2p rose
22 3p blue
23 9p lilac

5° Perforated 11½x12.

- 24 1p yellow
25 2p rose
26 3p blue
27 6p green
28 9p lilac

Varieties:

- a. Imperforate.
- 29 1p yellow
30 2p rose
31 3p blue
32 6p green
33 9p lilac
- b. Imperforate horizontally.
- 34 3p blue
- c. Imperforate vertically.
- 35 2p rose
36 9p lilac
- d. Diagonal half of 2p used as 1 penny.
- 37 1p rose (half of 2p)
- e. Diagonal half of 6p used as 3 penny.
- 38 3p green (half of 6p)
- f. Diagonal half of 9p used as 4½ penny.
- 39 4½p lilac
- g. Line around stamp.
- 40 1p yellow
41 9p lilac

Besides the above varieties, the following minor varieties are found to exist:

ONE PENNY.

- a. White line above "N" in ISLAND broken and filled with solid color for about 3 mm.
- b. Dot above the "L" in ISLAND.
- c. No cross-bar to the "A" of ISLAND.
- d. The "E" of EDWARD without central bar
- e. Dot between "i" and "s" of ISLAND.
- f. Dot between "N" and "Y" of PENNY.
- g. Dot between "D" and "W" of EDWARD.
- h. Dot between "T" and "A" of ISLAND.
- i. Broken "G" in POSTAGE.
- j. Broken "O" in POSTAGE.
- k. Bar connecting "D" and "W" of EDWARD

TWO PENNY.

- a. Dot before "T" in TWO.
- b. Dot between "T" and "S" of ISLAND and dot after POSTAGE.
- c. Dot after POSTAGE and dot in "C" of PENCE.
- d. Extra bar to last "E" of PENCE.
- e. TWC instead of TWO.
- f. Dot between "N" and "C" of PRINCE.
- g. "D" and "A" of EDWARD broken.
- h. "W" in EDWARD broken.
- i. "T" of TWO broken.
- j. Dot before "W" and "A" of EDWARD.

THREE PENNY.

- a. Dot after PENCE.
- b. Dot after PENCE and broken "D" in ISLAND.
- c. Dot between "R" and "E" of THREE, and dot between PRINCE and EDWARD.
- d. Dot between "E" and "E" of THREE.
- e. Dot after "E" of THREE, bar at bottom of "T" in PRINCE and broken "W."
- f. Broken "E" in THREE.
- g. White circle and color dot in center before "P" of PRINCE.
- h. Dot between "E" and "D" of EDWARD.
- i. Dot between "E" and "D" of EDWARD and dot between "S" and "L" of ISLAND.

- j. "I" in ISLAND with a white dash at top, giving it the appearance of an inverted "L."
- k. Dot between EDWARD and ISLAND.
- l. Dot between "P" and "O" of POSTAGE.
- m. Triangle of dots between THREE and PENCE.

SIX PENCE.

- a. Dot before PENCE.
- b. Dot between "N" and "C" of PENCE.
- c. Dot after PENCE.
- d. Broken "S" in SIX.
- e. Broken "P" in PRINCE.

NINE PENCE.

- a. Two dots, one above the other, after Stg.

- b. Dot before Stg and none after Stg.
- c. Dot before "P" of PRINCE.
- d. Dot between "L" and "A" of ISLAND.
- e. "E" in EQUAL almost gone.

November 1st, 1868.

Typographed on white wove paper.

Size 19½x22½ mm.



1° Perforated 11.

42 4p black

2° Perforated 11½.

43 4p black

3° Perforated 12.

44 4p black

4° Perforated 11½x12.

45 4p black

Varieties:

- a. Imperforate.
- 46 4p black
- b. Line around stamp.
- 47 4p black
- c. Diagonal half of 4p used as 2p.
- 48 2p black (half of 4p)

Minor varieties:

- a. Dot under "O" of FOUR.
- b. FOUR instead of FOUR.
- c. Broken rosette in front of FOUR.
- d. "D" of EDWARD broken.
- e. Dot under "E" of EDWARD.
- f. Dot after POSTAGE.
- g. Dot between "N" and "C" of PENCE.
- h. Hair line across right hand side of "O" of FOUR, cutting completely across the label.

June 1st, 1870.

Engraved by the British American Bank Note Co., of Montreal, on white wove paper. Size 18½x22 mm.



Perforate 12.

49 $\frac{1}{2}$ p yellowish brown
January, 1872.

Typographed by Charles Whiting on white
wove paper. Sizes: 1 and 3c, $19 \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.;
2c, 19×23 mm.; 4, 6 and 12c, $19\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



1° Perforated 12.

- 50 1c orange yellow
- 51 2c blue
- 52 3c rose
- 53 4c green
- 54 6c black
- 55 12c mauve

2° Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

- 56 1c orange yellow
- 57 2c blue
- 58 3c rose
- 59 4c green
- 60 6c black
- 61 12c mauve

3° Perforated 13.

- 62 1c orange yellow

4° Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

- 63 1c orange yellow

5° Perforated $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

- 64 3c rose

Varieties:

a. Imperforate.

- 65 1c orange yellow
- 66 2c blue
- 67 3c rose
- 68 4c green
- 69 6c black
- 70 12c mauve
- b. Diagonal half of 6c used as 3c.
- 71 3c black (half of 6c)
- c. Vertical half of 6c used as 3c.
- 72 3c black (half of 6c)
- d. Horizontal half of 6c used as 3c.
- 73 3c black (half of 6c)
- e. Diagonal half of 2c used as 1c.
- 74 1c blue (half of 2c)
- f. Diagonal half of 3c used as $1\frac{1}{2}$ c.
- 75 $1\frac{1}{2}$ c rose (half of 3c)

Minor Varieties:

ONE CENT.

- a. Dot between "L" and "A" of ISLAND.
- b. Dot between "T" and "A" of POSTAGE.
- c. Dot before "E" of EDWARD.
- d. "O" and "N" of ONE connected.
- e. Dot before "P" of PRINCE.

TWO CENTS.

- a. Dot between PRINCE and EDWARD.
- b. Broken "N" in PRINCE.
- c. Broken "E" in CENTS.
- d. Broken "P" in POSTAGE.
- e. Badly formed "D" in ISLAND.
- f. Large white dot between PRINCE and EDWARD.
- g. Broken "W" in TWO and broken "S" in CENTS.

THREE CENTS.

- a. Dot between PRINCE and EDWARD.
- b. Dot before "P" in POSTAGE.
- c. Dot before "E" in POSTAGE.
- d. Dot under "R" in PRINCE.
- e. Long white dash between the two E's of THREE.
- f. Dot between "H" and "R" of THREE.
- g. Dot between "T" and "A" of POSTAGE.
- h. Broken "E" in EDWARD.

FOUR CENTS.

- a. "E" of POSTAGE almost obliterated by large white dot.
- b. "P" and "R" of PRINCE connected.
- c. "E" of POSTAGE and "L" of ISLAND askew.

- d. Dot under "O" in POSTAGE.
- e. Dot before "4" in lower left hand corner.
- f. Dot in "C" of CENTS.

SIX CENTS.

- a. Dot in "O" of POSTAGE.
- b. Dot between "T" and "A" of POSTAGE.
- c. Dot between "A" and "C" of POSTAGE.
- d. Dot between "O" and "S" of POSTAGE.
- e. Dot in "C" of PRINCE.

TWELVE CENTS.

- a. Dot over "D" in EDWARD.

- b. Dot between TWELVE and CENTS.
- c. Broken "E" in PRINCE.
- d. Broken "S" in ISLAND.
- e. Dot under "A" in ISLAND.
- f. Dot under "O" in POSTAGE.
- g. "L" and "A" of ISLAND connected.
- h. Short "L" in ISLAND.
- i. Long "A" in ISLAND.

COUNTERFEITS.

We know of no good forgeries of the stamps of this colony. The accompanying illustration represents a fraud placed on the



philatelic market at the end of 1872; it is lithographed on white wove paper and perforated 11½. It was supposed at the time to be the complement of the 1872 issue, but since then its true nature has long been proven.

PRUSSIA.

Currency: 12 PFENNIG—1 SILBERGROSCHEN
30 SILBERGROSCHEN—1 THALER—
75 CENTS U. S. CURRENCY.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

November 15th, 1850.

Typographed on various papers. Portrait of William IV. Size 18x21mm. Watermarked a laurel wreath.



I. White wove paper.

- 1 6pf vermilion

II. Colored wove paper.

- 2 1sg black on rose paper
- 3 2sg black on blue paper
- 4 2sg black on deep blue paper
- 5 3sg black on yellow paper
- 6 3sg black on pale yellow paper

Reprints.

1^o January, 1864.

Unwatermarked.

White wove paper.

- 7 6pf vermilion

Colored wove paper.

- 8 1sg black on rose paper

- 9 2sg black on deep blue paper

- 10 3sg black on yellow paper

2^o July, 1873.

Watermarked a laurel wreath.

White wove paper.

- 11 6pf vermilion

Colored wove paper.

- 12 1sg black on pale rose paper

- 13 2sg black on pale blue paper

- 14 3sg black on gray paper

The reprints of 1864 can be easily distinguished from the originals by the absence of the watermark and by the freshness of the color. The reprints of 1873 of the silbergroschen values are also easily told by the color of the paper, which, in the 1 and 2sg is much paler, and in the 3sg is of an entirely different shade from that of the originals. As to the reprints of the 6pf, they can be distinguished by the paper, which, in the originals, is thinner and more transparent, and by the colors which are fresher and brighter in the reprints.

May 1st, 1866.

Same type as preceding issue. Typographed on white wove paper.

Watermarked a laurel wreath.

- 15 4pf green

- 16 4pf deep green

Reprints.

1^o January, 1864.

White wove paper.

Unwatermarked.

- 17 4pf green

2^o July, 1873.

White wove paper.

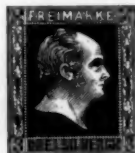
Watermarked a laurel wreath.

- 18 4pf green

What we have said in reference to the 6pf of the issue of 1850 applies also to the reprints of this stamp.

January 1st, 1857.

Type similar to preceding issue, but with head on solid ground. Typographed on white wove paper, with burelage similar to that of the stamps of the German occupation in France (Alsace and Lorraine), printed with chemical ink (probably sugar of Lead). This burelage is invisible except when subjected to the action of sulphuretted hydrogen (hydro-sulphuric acid), which causes it to develop in black, or when subjected to the action of chromate of potash, which will cause it to appear in yellow. Size 18½x21 mm.



- 19 1sg rose
20 1sg deep ro e
21 2sg blue
22 2sg deep blue
23 2sg pale blue
24 3sg yellow
25 3sg orange

Reprints.

1864.

White wove paper.

- 26 1sg rose
27 2sg blue
28 3sg yellow

These reprints are easily distinguished from the originals by having only one dot after "silberg." instead of two.

1857.

Same type as the issue of November 15th, 1850. Typographed on white wove paper. Unwatermarked.

- 29 6pf vermillion

Reprints.

January, 1864.

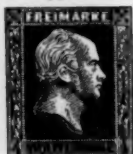
White wove paper.

- 30 6pf vermillion

The difference between the reprints and the originals as given for the same stamp of the issue of 1850 also applies to this issue.

1858.

Same type as issue of January 1st, 1857, but with head on quadrille ground. Typographed on white wove paper with chemical burelage as in the issue of January, 1857. Size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 21$ mm.



- 31 4pf green
32 4pf deep green
33 1sg rose
34 1sg deep rose
35 2sg blue
36 2sg deep blue
37 3sg yellow
38 3sg orange

October 1, 1861.

Typographed on white wove paper, with eagle in centre embossed. The pfennig values are octagonal and the silbergroschen, oval. Size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Rouletted.

- 39 4pf green
40 4pf yellow green
41 4pf deep green
42 6pf yellow
43 6pf orange
44 6pf vermillion
45 1sg rose
46 1sg carmine rose
47 2sg dull blue
48 2sg ultramarine
49 3sg bistre
50 3sg deep bis're

Varieties: Imperforate.

- 51 4pf green
52 6pf yellow
53 1sg rose
54 2sg ultramarine
55 3sg bistre

April 1st, 1865.

Same, type, impression, etc., as the 4 and 6pf of the preceding issue.

Rouletted.

- 56 3pf violet
57 3pf deep violet
Variety: Imperforate.
58 3pf violet

December 15th, 1866.

Typographed on gold beater's sk'n and the impression is on the gummed side of the stamp. This was done in order to prevent them from being removed from the letter without rendering them useless. Size $18\frac{3}{4} \times 21\frac{3}{4}$ mm.



Rouletted.

- 59 10sg rose
60 10sg deep rose
61 30sg blue
62 30sg deep blue

July 1st, 1867.

Typographed on white wove paper, with eagle and figures of value embossed. Size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22$ mm.



Rouletted.

- 63 1kr yellow green
64 1kr bright yellow green

- 65 2kr orange
 66 2kr yellow orange
 67 3kr carmine rose
 68 3kr deep carmine rose
 69 6kr ultramarine
 70 6kr deep ultramarine
 71 6kr dull blue
 72 9kr bistre
 73 9kr deep bistre

Varieties: Imperforate.

- 74 1kr green
 75 2kr orange
 76 3kr carmine rose
 77 6kr ultramarine
 78 9kr bistre

ENVELOPE STAMPS USED AS ADHESIVES.

1857.

I. Envelope stamps of the issues of 1851 and 1852 (with silk threads) cut either square or to shape.



- 79 1sg rose
 80 1sg deep rose
 81 2sg blue
 82 2sg deep blue
 83 3sg yellow
 84 3sg orange
 85 4sg brown
 86 5sg lilac
 87 6sg green
 88 7sg vermilion

II. Envelope stamps of the issues of 1850 to 1857 (without silk threads) cut either square or to shape.

- 89 1sg rose
 90 1sg deep rose
 91 2sg blue
 92 2sg deep blue
 93 3sg yellow
 94 3sg orange
 95 4sg brown

1861.

Envelope stamps of the corresponding issue (inscription above stamp) cut either square or to shape.



- 96 1sg rose
 97 1sg carmine
 98 2sg blue
 99 2sg ultramarine
 100 3sg bistre
 101 3sg deep bistre

1863-67.

Envelope stamps of corresponding issues (inscription across stamp) cut either square or to shape.

- 102 1sg rose
 103 1sg carmine
 104 2sg blue
 105 2sg ultramarine
 106 3sg bistre
 107 3sg deep bistre



- 108 3pf violet
 109 3pf deep violet
 110 6pf vermilion
 111 6pf deep vermilion



- 112 1kr yellow green
 113 1kr pale yellow green
 114 2kr orange
 115 2kr vermilion
 116 3kr rose
 117 3kr deep rose
 118 6kr dull blue
 119 6kr ultramarine
 120 9kr bistre
 121 9kr brown

CATALOGUE OF THE RUSSIAN RURAL STAMPS.

BY WILLIAM HERRICK.

MALMYCHE (Viatka.)

October 1869.

Color on thin white wove paper, lithographed, size 20x14 mm.



- 1 2k brick red
2 2k rose

1875.

Color on thick white wove paper, lithographed, size 19½x14 mm.



- 3 2k vermilion
4 2k mauve

1875.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 23½x17½ mm.



- 5 2k vermilion

1876.

Black on white wove paper, lithographed, size 18½x24½ mm.



- 6 2k black

Same, perforated 12½ (unofficially?)

- 7 2k black

1884.

Same on colored wove paper.

- 8 2k black on rose

1887.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed, previous type retouched, the outer line imitating perforations has been omitted, size 16x23 mm.

- 9 2k black on dark blue

1889.

Color on white wove paper, same as previous issue but colors changed.

- 10 2k blue
11 2k magenta

In 1894 the 2k blue that had been superceded by the 2k magenta was put in use again but printed in sheets of 16 instead of 40 as previously.

MALOARKANGIELSK. (Orel.)

1871.

Black on grayish wove paper, hand stamped, diameter 29 mm., no value indicated.



- 1 (5k) black

Same on yellowish wove paper.

- 2 (5k) black

1876.

Same with black manuscript surcharge 5k.

- 3 5k black

1876.

Color on bluish wove paper, hand stamped, diameter 23 mm.



4 5k blue
Same on yellowish wove paper.

5 5k blue
Same rouletted (unofficially?)

6 5k blue

These stamps being hand stamped very irregularly can be found *tête bêche*, sideways, etc.

MARIUPOL. — (Eкатеринослав.)

1871?

Black on white wove paper, lithographed, size 20x25 mm.



1 5k black

1873.

Black on yellowish wove paper, lithographed, size 20x23 mm.



2 5k black black

Variety: printed sideways.

3 5k black

1874.

Same on white wove paper.

4 5k black

1875.

Same on grayish wove paper.

5 5k black

Suppressed in 1878.

MELITOPOL. (Таврис.)

July 1867.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size, 19½x29 mm.



1 3k carmine red

November? 1869.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 20x29 mm. Similar to previous type but the figures of value in lower corners are unpunctuated and the upper ones are smaller,



2 3k carmine red

May 24th 1871.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, inner circle formed by two lines, one thick the other thin.



3 3k blue

1872?

Color on yellowish wove paper, lithographed, diameter 28 mm., previous type retouched, the letters are thinner.

4 3k blue

1874.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, diameter 28½ mm., similar to previous issues, but inner circle is formed of a thick coarse irregular line.



5 3k blue

End 1876.

Color on bluish wove paper, lithographed, diameter $26\frac{1}{2}$ mm., similar to previous issues, inner circle formed of one line, the star at top has eight points.



6 3k blue

Same rouletted.

7 — 3k blue

Suppressed in 1878.

MORSCHANSK. (Tamboff.)

1875?

Black on white wove paper, lithographed, size 20×31 mm.



1 5k black

1876.

Black on white wove paper, lithographed, size $20 \times 31\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



2 5k black

December 1879.

Color on white wove paper, same as previous issue, color changed.

3 5k vermilion

January 1880.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size $19\frac{1}{2} \times 31$ mm.



4 5k shield bronze, labels red, frame blue

5 5k shield gold, labels red, frame blue

6 5k shield black, labels red, frame blue

7 5k shield red, labels purple, frame bronze

8 5k shield red, labels blue, frame gold

9 5k shield bronze, labels purple, frame red

Same, perforated 12.

10 5k shield red, labels purple, frame bronze

11 5k shield red, labels blue, frame gold

February 1881.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size $17\frac{1}{2} \times 23$ mm., no value indicated.



— Perforated 12½.

- 12 (5k) gray, center red and black
13 (5k) gray, center red and purple
14 (5k) gray, center red and green
15 (5k) gray, center red and blue

March 1882.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 18x23½ mm.



Perforated 12.

- 16 5k gold, blue, red and dark brown.

January? 1883.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 20x24½ mm.



Perforated 11½.

- 17 5k gold, red, light blue and dark blue

Variety: Unperforated.

- 18 5k gold, red, light blue and dark blue

February 1884.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 21x25½ mm.



Perforated 11½.

- 19 5k blue, black and red

Same on very thin white wove paper.

- 20 5k blue, black and red

January 1885.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 20½x24 mm.



Perforated 11½.

- 21 5k red, light blue and dark blue

- 22 5k red, light blue, dark blue and black
1886.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 22½x28 mm.



Perforated 11½.

- 23 5k gold, red, blue and black
1887.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 21½x26 mm.



Perforated 11½.

- 24 5k pink, red and blue
1888.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 17x23 mm.



Perforated 11½.

- 25 5k blue, gray and black

June? 1889.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 18x23 mm.

Perforated 11½.

26 5k pink, red and black

Varieties:

a. Unperforated.

27 5k pink, red and black

b. Printed sideways.

28 5k pink, red and black

1891.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.
Size 17x21½ mm.

Perforated 11½.

29 5k brown, light blue and blue

1893.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 20x25½ mm.

Perforated 11½.

30 5k red and blue

1894.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 20x31½ mm.

Similar to January 1880 issue.



Perforated 12.

31 5k shield red, labels purple, frame
bronze

NIKOLSK. (Vologda.)

1884?

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 17x23½ mm.

Perforated 13½.

1 2k ultramarine

1889.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 19x24 mm.

Perforated 11½.

2 2k red, green, yellow, blue and black

NOLINSK. (Viatka.)

1871.

Black on colored wove paper, type set, size
24x24 mm., four types.

1 2k black on lemon

1871?

Black on colored wove paper, type set, size
21½x20 mm., four types.



2 2k black on yellow

1871?

Black on surface colored paper, type set, size $27\frac{1}{2} \times 20$. Five types in one vertical row.



3 2k black on yellow green

1872?

Black on surface colored paper, type set, size $27\frac{1}{2} \times 20$ mm. Five types in one vertical row.



4 2k black on yellow green

1872?

Black on surface colored paper, glazed, type set. Four types.



5 2k black on bright red

1873.

Black on surface colored paper, glazed, type set, size 22×21 mm. Four types in two horizontal rows, the two top stamps have a frame formed of two thin lines, the two bottom ones have the frame formed of one thick line.



6 2k black on dark red (double frame)

7 2k black on dark red (single lined frame)

Variety: Defective impression, the inner ornamental frame is only a faint outline.

8 2k black on dark red (single lined frame)

1874.

Black on surface colored paper, glazed lithographed, size 24×17 mm.



9 2k black on emerald green

1876.

Black on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 26x19 mm.



10 2k black

Variety: Printed sideways.

11 2k black

Same perforated 12½ (unofficially?)

12 2k black

In some catalogues stamps are mentioned similar to numbers 3 and 4 that are nothing but counterfeits, the paper is colored through and the letter K is in straight roman type.

Suppressed in 1880.

NOVAIA--LADOGA. (St. Petersburg.)

1867.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 16½x21½ mm.



1 5k yellow green

2 25k vermillion

Varieties:

a. Printed sideways.

3 5k yellow green

4 25k vermillion

b. Error in color.

5 5k vermillion

c. Error 25 instead of 5 in lower right corner.

7 5k yellow green

8 5k vermillion

The 5k stamps were printed from the plate of the 25k after the 2 had been erased, and traces of this figure can be found on many of the stamps; however when the 25k was printed there were six stamps on the plate where the 2 had been erased, one of them still retaining 25 in the lower right corner, this last error was not corrected when the 5k stamps were printed.

April? 1880.

Color on bluish wove paper, lithographed,
size 13½x20 mm.



9 5k red and ultramarine

Variety: Tête bêche.

10 5k red and ultramarine

End 1883.

Color on yellowish wove paper, lithographed,
size 13½x20½ mm. Similar to previous issue.



11 5k red and gray

NOVGOROD. (Novgorod.)

1868.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed,
several types.



1 3k black on buff

January 1st, 1870.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed,
size 18x23 mm. Three types, the value is in
an oval, the top inscription is НОВГОРОДСКАГО.



2 5k black on magenta

1872.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed,
size 17½x22½ mm. The value is in an oval,
the top inscription is НОВГОРОДСКАГО.



- 3 5k black on pale lilac rose
Variety: Printed sideways.

4 5k black on pale lilac rose
1875.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed, size 18x23 mm. Two types, the value 5k is in large figures, the top inscription is НОВОРОСІАКАГО.



- 5 5k black on magenta

September? 1877.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed, size 18x22½ mm. Two types, same as previous issue but the value 5k is in smaller figures and clearly punctuated.



- 6 5k black on dark magenta

July? 1878.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed, the value is in an oval, the ground work lines are spaced. Three types.

- 7 5k black on magenta
Variety: Printed sideways.

8 5k black on magenta

1879.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed, size 17x23mm., four types, the side lines are ended in each corner by a large black ball, there is a small dot in each corner outside the frame, the top inscription is НОВОРОСІАКАГО.



- 9 5k black on mauve
1880.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed, size 17x22½mm. There is a large dot in each corner outside the frame.



- 10 5k black on dark lilac

1881.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed, size 17x23mm., same as 1879 issue but the top inscription is НОВОРОСІАКАГО.



- 11 5k black on lilac

1882.

Black on colored wove paper, lithographed, size 18x23mm. The oval comes more to a point at bottom than previous issues, ground lines farther apart.



- 12 5k black on yellow

Varieties: tête bêche.

- 13 5k black on yellow

January 1st, 1885.

Same as previous issue.

14 5k black on lilac

15 5k black on magenta

June 29th, 1887.

Black on color wove papered, lithographed, size $16\frac{1}{2} \times 22$ mm., coarsely printed. Two types.



16 5k black on lilac

1888.

Color on colored wove paper, same as previous issue, color changed. Two types.

17 5k blue on lilac

March 15th, 1889.

Same on white laid paper.

18 5k blue

1889.

Same on white wove paper.

19 5k blue

September 1st 1889.

Color on thick white laid paper, lithographed, size $17\frac{1}{2} \times 26$ mm.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

20 5k gold, red, pale green, black and blue

Variety: Unperforated vertically.

21 5k gold, red, pale green, black and blue

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

Translated from *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*.

(Continued from page 20.)

MANUFACTURE OF POSTAGE STAMPS AT THE BANK OF FRANCE.

The Bank of France had been instructed by the Minister of Finances, Mr. Leon Say, to study up the manufacture of postage stamps; for this purpose Mr. Ermel, manager of the Banknote printing establishment, had a special plant installed and a fancy stamp engraved, the designing of which was entrusted to Mr. Camille Chazal, an artist of talent; this essay, of peculiar appearance, has at the angles four medallions with small heads in profile, those above having their faces toward each other while those below have them turned away. These portraits personify Art, Commerce, Industry and ?

Between them, above an F and below a P, which we suppose to mean France and Postes, although these words are both written in full at the sides; finally, the value in large figures is inscribed in the center.

It reminds us somewhat of the ornamentation of certain ancient jewels and vases.



An electrotpe plate of this type was made which allowed of some 50,000 copies being struck off in different colors resembling those of the stamps then in use.

This preliminary work, which cost 1,700 francs, enabled Mr. Ermel to establish a manufacturing price of 40 centimes per thousand stamps; at that time the stamps manufactured by Mr. Hulot at the Mint cost 60 centimes per thousand.

Notwithstanding the low price of 40 centimes, the Minister preferred to give the Bank the manufacture of the stamps *en régie*, and he did not make a mistake, as in this way the price decreased year by year.

After long doubts and discussions, as happen always in affairs of this sort, the Minister and the Bank of France came to an arrangement and an agreement for two years was signed, which was afterwards extended.

As it happened, the Bank had installed in 1871 a vast extension for the printing of small notes of 5, 10 and 20 frs., rendered necessary by the financial situation. These workshops were occupied previously by a large letter paper and envelope factory, where, by a curious coincidence, we had had the opportunity of seeing the essays of postal envelopes entirely watermarked like the stamped paper, which Messrs. Bertou & Robineau, the managers of that factory, had in vain proposed to the postal authorities in 1856 and 1862.

During the installation of the plant necessary for printing, gumming, drying and perforating the stamps, the engraving of the type and its reproduction were being actively attended to.

ENGRAVING, ELECTROTYPES, PLATES.

Many artists begged for this order, but the Bank had chosen Mr. Mouchon, who had long since acquired a reputation in the but little practiced art of engraving steel for typography.

For if wood-cuts and chemical engraving on zinc are sufficient for the illustration of books, they will not answer for stamps which are to be struck off in considerable numbers. It is true that woodcuts may be reproduced almost identically by electrotyping, but the type would at last become defective if an unlimited number of impressions had to be taken.

Steel type, on the contrary, will support enormous pressure without wearing away; it can be reproduced by the coining-engine in as many blocks of steel or other metal as may be desired, and all absolutely identical.

For the proper understanding of what follows, it is necessary that we should go a little into the details of this operation.

The block of steel, coming from the hands of the engraver, is of a metal which is comparatively soft, since it could be shaped with the hammer and worked with the graver and the file. It then goes through the operation of case-hardening, which consists in heating it to a high temperature and then cooling it suddenly by plunging it into cold water.

The steel thus becomes hard and elastic; the engraving is then called the *stamp* or punch; it is *en relief* like the letters which are used for printing.

To reproduce the stamp, it is struck by the coining-engine on another block of steel which is not case-hardened, and the impression is made inwards.

This second block is then case-hardened and becomes the *matrice* or mould, from which as many pieces *en relief* may be struck as desired, whether in copper or in soft steel, which may be hardened by tempering as described above; these reproductions of the stamp are called *dies*, by assimilating them to coin dies.

These preliminaries being settled, let us return to the engraving of the stamp.

The original drawing of Mr. Sage underwent several alterations; as it was done with the *estompe*, it had to be gone over with lines on account of

the engraving. His figures which were highly muscled, as in designs à la Michael Angelo, were brought down to more modern proportions.

The figures of value were not placed directly on the globe of the world, but in a frame placed in front of it.

This new design was reduced photographically to 6 centimeters high and then engraved with the graver.

Afterwards, the proof of this engraving, corrected, was reduced definitively to the exact size of the stamp and transferred to steel.

The work on this engraving, independently of the time passed in essays and touching up, required two months and cost 4,000 francs. We have seen artist's proofs struck from the punch itself, which show work of an exquisite delicacy.

However, the necessity of reproducing in large numbers and printing by means of rotary presses, obliged the engraver to space the lines more and to cut very deep between them, which, however, will not prevent the postage stamps from turning out slightly blurred; of the original work, therefore, there can remain but the recollection.

In the center of the punch a rectangular space was arranged, limited by the lines of the frame and destined to receive the movable figures of the different values.

As a precaution, several impressions were taken on gutta-percha, from which at the Bank itself a series of electros were obtained.

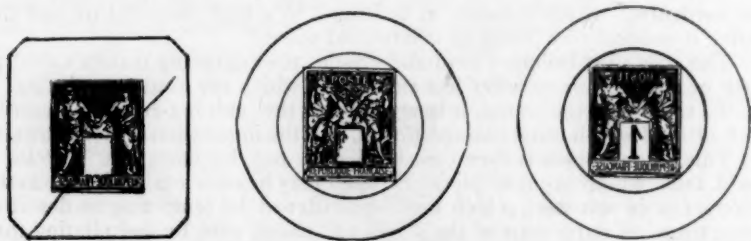
Then they proceeded to case-harden the engraving. This operation took place under the direction of Mr. Derriey, a type-founder and very clever engineer, who had been called to the Bank and to the ministries many a time when difficult work came up.

However, in spite of all the precautions usually taken, the stamp split in the case hardening process.

This accident, always feared by medal engravers, whose long labors it sometimes destroys in an instant, was repaired as well as it could be, for they were pressed for time.

The break, attributed to the square form of the block of steel and to the central space, made a line on the stamp from the hip of the goddess to the letters C. A., of FRANCAISE below, carrying away with a splinter the o of the small inscription MOUCHON.

We shall see that this accident has become for collectors, whom nothing escapes, an opportunity for distinguishing microscopical varieties.



The punch was clamped by means of an iron band, but the irregular expansion which had caused the break made the lower left hand corner perceptibly higher than the rest of the stamp; it was therefore indispensable to obtain another punch without defect; from the broken punch therefore a matrice was obtained which furnished a die *en relief* like the original stamp, but in

which the space was filled up and the spoilt part filled; this part *was re-engraved*.

From this made up die a matrice was taken which served to strike other dies from, on which Mr. Mouchon engraved the figures of value.

From these types with values, were obtained as many proofs in lead as there were to be stamps in a sheet. For this purpose, small rectangular blocks of pure lead, cut with mathematical precision and slipped into a steel clamp like a ball into a gun, were struck off on the coining engine. These pieces of lead with the design hollowed out were put into the bath and gave electrotype plates in copper.

Mr. Derriey proposed to substitute for all these troublesome operations the casting of the stereotypes in printing metal straight off, the same as typograph letters are, a system that had long been employed by Mr. Hulot.

Steel stamps with values were used to make the cuts in printing metal, in accordance with the usual methods of typefounders.

But there was a difficulty: the lead cuts wore out too quickly so recourse was had again to ordinary electrotyping, improving the manner of taking the impression on gutta percha ⁽¹⁾, with the idea of preventing it from contracting irregularly while cooling, as happens in ordinary stereotyping.

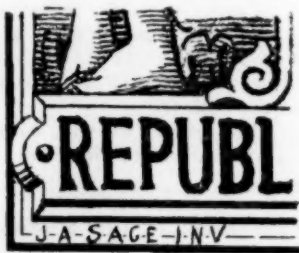
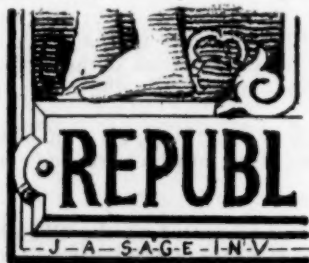
All these technical details are pretty dry reading, but we desired to give them as nearly as our space will permit; for that purpose, we have interrogated Mr. Ermel, director of printing of the Bank of France, Mr. Mouchon, engraver, and Mr. Gaumel, superintendent of the workshop in the Rue d'Hauteville since 1876. These details show how common objects, which seem the most simple, often require great efforts of art and industry to make them. It is the same with a postage stamp as with a needle: it would be interesting to find out through how many hands it has passed before being delivered to the public.

Moreover, if the collector has had the patience to follow us, he will have observed that there are two *principal* varieties of stereotypes.

1. Those obtained from the original stamp when it had *movable figures*.
2. Those obtained from the repaired stamp by dies on which the value was engraved. The difference in the two kinds of figures may be seen by means of a magnifying glass, as may also the minute difference in the size of the stamps; but there is another detail which is easier to lay hold of, and that is the manner in which the small signature, J. A. Sage invenit (abbreviated), is placed under the bottom frame of the stamp. It will be understood that the engraver did not attach any importance to this detail.

The first variety shows the N of INV., under the B of REPUBLIQUE.

The second variety has the N of INV., under the U of REPUBLIQUE.



The enlarged reproductions above will show the difference.

—*(1) For some years past the impressions have been taken in wax.

Later on we shall point out the stamps on which these microscopic differences exist.

The arrangement of the whole plate forming a sheet of stamps was changed. The former stamps, bearing the effigy of the Republic or of Napoleon III, were printed in sheets of 300, or two groups of 150 surrounded by margins; these sheets were cut in two before being put into the perforating machine.

Each group of 150 stamps was compact and formed of 15 vertical rows of 10 stamps each.

The plate of the new type of stamp was also formed of two groups of 150 stamps, but each group is divided into 6 groups of 25, viz., 5x5, leaving between them a margin of the height of a stamp, which margin will be perforated like the stamps themselves.

In the first issues it is free from any inscription.

THE IMPRESSION, THE PAPER, THE PERFORATION.

Essays of colors were made both for the background and for the designs; all sorts of shades were used on the plates of 2 and 4 centimes and perhaps on other values as well.

To find twelve colors really different, even by artificial light, is a problem, when the solar spectrum shows only seven.

The difficulty was believed to be overcome by giving the green tint to all the small values indistinctly: the figure, very large, was plainly visible, especially when it was alone as in the 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5c., it was thought that they would be sufficient distinction for those stamps which were destined to the prepayment of printed matter.

The paper and the gumming present but very trifling variations; and, lastly, the perforation though done by new machines made in France—those of Mr. Hulot came from England—was as before 14 holes in 2 mm.; there are, however, sometimes $13\frac{1}{2}$ holes in the height,

(To be continued.)

THE DOM HENRIQUE STAMPS.

Translated from *Oporto Philatelist*.

The philatelic novelty which interests us most at the present conjuncture is undoubtedly the so-called Dom Henrique issue, which was made, with the authority of parliament, by the request of the municipal council of Oporto, in order to defray the expenses of the festivities celebrated there in March last, in commemoration of the fifth centenary of the birth of the *Navigator Prince*, and even to provide for the construction of the monument, which it was decided to erect to his glorious memory, in the capital of the north of the country.

For this reason, we will, with scrupulous exactitude, give an historical review and analysis of the Dom Henrique issue, to which we dedicate this number.

In the session of July 3, 1893, there was presented to the Chamber of Deputies the following bill signed by their Minister of Public Works, Councillor Bernardino Machado, which was reported on favorably by the proper committee, but adding, by agreement with the government, in the single

section of article 4, the provision that, over and above the sum destined to the construction of the monument, there should be handed over to the municipality of Oporto "a subsidy for the festivities which the said corporation intended to celebrate there."

"The Municipal Council of the city of Oporto solicited from the government the required permission to issue a special type of stamp with allusions to the life and achievements of Prince Henry, to be put into circulation on the 4th day of March 1894, on the occasion of the inauguration of the monument which that city intends to raise to one of the glorious initiators of our maritime discoveries.

"The said municipality proposes that there should be issued a certain quality of stamps of the value of from 5 to 100 reis, as well as of each of the remaining values, and that the product of the sale of such stamps should be set aside to help defray the cost of the monument, the first stone of which is to be laid on the 4th day of March 1894, with imposing solemnity, in one of the squares of the city of Oporto.

"This is the patriotic and feasible desire of the Council; and if the monument which is about to be erected cannot be greater or more glorious than that which centuries ago the history of humanity raised to the memory of Prince Henry, it is nevertheless certain that it will acquit a national debt which has long remained unpaid.

"The Council of the city of Oporto has, with justice, taken the initiative in the accomplishment of this duty which cannot be neglected, that city having had the honor of being the cradle of one of the ablest workers in the civilization of the globe.

"To aid them, then, in this patriotic movement is the duty of all, and the government, therefore, cannot refrain from doing so as far as present circumstances will permit.

"For this reason, not having the power to grant the request of the Council of the city of Oporto, in view of Art. 3, No. 3, of the decree with force of law of the 1st December 1892, they come before you with a bill for this purpose.

"In it certain eventualities which may arise are provided for with due care, not only as to the state receipts, which cannot be dispensed with, but also as to the method to be followed in the manufacture, issue and sale of such stamps.

"Their special object, the position of the country, the large circulation which they are to have, the portion of maritime history to which they refer, require that the greatest care should be exercised in the carrying out of the praiseworthy design of the Municipal Council of the city of Oporto.

"With this introduction, I have the honor to submit to the appreciation of parliament the following proposition :

"Art. 1. The government is authorized to issue up to 500,000 stamps of each of the values from 5 to 100 reis and up to 30,000 of each one of the remaining values, to be circulated on all the mainland and adjacent isles on the 4th and 5th of March 1894, the fifth centenary of Prince Henry.

"§ The sale of the stamps referred to in Art. 1 may be continued for a maximum period of ten days.

"Art 2. The design for the plate for the manufacture of the stamps of the 5th centenary of Prince Henry shall be submitted to the government by the Municipal Council of the city of Oporto for examination and approval.

"Art. 3. The issue and sale shall be carried out on the conditions and by the methods which shall be determined on by the government.

"Art. 4. From the amount collected there is to be deducted a sum equal to that which, in the previous year, on the day referred to in Article. 1, may have come into the coffers of the State from the source, according to the accounts kept, which sum shall constitute the Treasury receipts.

"§ From the product of the sale of the stamps of the 5th centenary of the birth of Prince Henry, there shall be delivered to the Municipal Council of Oporto up to the amount necessary for the construction of the monument which they intend to erect in honor of the glorious memory of Prince Henry, after the deduction of the sum mentioned in the foregoing Art.

"Art. 5 All legislation to the contrary is hereby revoked.

Ministry of Public Works, Commerce and Public Works July 3, 1893.

BERNARDINO LUIZ MACHADO GUIMARAES.

This bill was approved in the Chamber of Deputies without discussion, in the session of the 12th of the same month, and, passing to the peers was approved also in the session of the 15th, giving rise to the following debate:

Mr. Bandeira Coelho: "Mr. President, I signed without any declaration the opinion which has just been read, but, in order to approve the project to which it refers, I judge declaration indispensable on the part of the government on one point with respect to which I will ask for an explanation.

"As the house knows the object of this bill is to authorize the government to issue a certain number of stamps of different prices which are to be sold on certain days, the amount of the sale, after the deduction of a sum equal to the receipts of the same days in the preceding year, to be delivered to the Municipal Council of Oporto for the construction of the monument to Prince Henry and for the festivities which are to be celebrated at the inauguration of the said monument.

"Now I desire that the government reply to the following question:

"Supposing all the stamps should be sold—which is not only possible, but probable and that the product of the sale should be, say, 100 contos de reis, * and that the amount collected by the State, in accordance with the arrangement of Art. 4 of the bill, should not exceed 20 contos de reis, I ask will all the difference between these amounts be delivered to the Municipal Council of Oporto for the construction of the monument and the festivities at the inauguration of this monument?

"If so, I withdraw my name from the bill, for in that condition I cannot approve it.

"I desire that the monument which it is intended to erect to the memory of Prince Henry be a monument worthy of us, but not incompatible with our ability and means, meriting not only the notice of foreigners by the amount that is expended on it but also the censure of the taxpayers.

"I desire that, in harmony with this idea, the government should have the power to approve or modify the design and estimate for the monument and contribute to the festivities a sum proportionate to that contributed by the Municipal Council of Oporto, the excess in the product of the stamps, if any, reverting to the Treasury, in addition to the amount provided for in article 4 of the bill.

"I await the reply of the government which I hope will be satisfactory."

The Minister of Public Works (Bernardino Machado):

"I declare to the worthy peer that the idea which the government intends to carry out is the same as His Excellency has just expounded and which I consider very reasonable."

* A conto de reis=100,000 reis=about \$1,000.

Mr. Costa Lobo, will give the reason why he is against the bill under discussion.

He has kept silence, and would continue to do so were he not guided by an imperious sense of duty which he considers superior to any consideration of gaining popularity; for it is evident that the public man who covets this popularity would not oppose any popular bill.

As the house can imagine, he has no aversion to the Infante D. Henrique, one of our most notable men, the first who, not only in Portugal, but in the whole world, gave an impulse to navigation and to whom many discoveries, made in the exploration of the ocean which gave great lustre to the name of Portugal, are due.

Nobody is ignorant of the glorious deeds of Prince Henry. National and foreign literary monuments are not wanting to celebrate the memory of so excellent a man; and however grandiose the monument may be which the Municipal council of Oporto desires to erect it will never be able, by a long way, to compare with the façade of the church of the Jeromites in Belem, where there is a statue of the prince, nor with that which is to be seen in the monastery of Batalha, the finest of our national monuments.

There being, then, so many testimonies of the homage to the memory of the prince, and his memory never having been neglected or despised, he judges it unnecessary to carry out the idea of the Municipal Council of Oporto, and votes against the bill, subordinating himself to a high governing principle, that of freeing the authorities from the accusation that is hanging over them of squandering the revenues of the State.

Mr. Jeronymo Princutel:—"If I rise to speak, I do so more out of consideration for the worthy peer, Mr. Costa Lobo, than from a necessity of defending the opinion which His Excellency has really not opposed with very powerful reasons.

"H. Ex., with the great knowledge of which he disposes, reminds us of our history, and says that at the present time we ought not to think of any more monuments, as the statue of him whom it is desired to commemorate is in the portico of the convent of the Jeromites and in the monastery of Batalha.

"The worthy peer knows very well that those splendid edifices, which are at the same time monuments of our past glories, represent a general idea, which, however, does not give due prominence to the venerable person of Prince Henry, which signifies, by itself alone, a national glory.

"What is intended at the present time is to pay a debt of gratitude and respect to the memory of that noteworthy initiator of our maritime discoveries, a debt which has been weighing on this nation for five centuries.

"The Municipal Council of Oporto, a city which prides itself on having been the cradle of so illustrious a hero, has taken the initiative in the payment of this debt. And it did well.

"The worthy peer thought this an opportunity to allude to the accusations brought against the authorities, but I hold that this is not the right moment either for such allusions or for any protests whatever.

"The approbation of this bill does not place any burden on the state. The state is to receive just what it would receive if it did not create this special form of stamp. Of this there is no doubt; nor does the worthy peer intimate that there is any.

"The sale would be increased by reason of the desire which everybody would have of possessing these stamps; and it is from this increase of receipts that the means are to come to construct the monument.

"The worthy peer seemed apprehensive as to the expense which the state would incur, but this fear must give way, for the money comes from the product of the sale after the state has been paid the same amount that it is accustomed to receive, the calculation being made in accordance with the exact figures of the previous years.

"H. Ex. presents many other considerations ; but as they do not refer to the bill under discussion, which H. Ex. says he has not had the time to study, and, as I do not desire to prolong the discussion, I close my remarks."

Mr. Sousa e Silva :—"In consideration of the lateness of the session, I will not attempt to justify at length the proposition which I am going to lay upon the table.

"I will merely say that an official committee calculates the increase of receipts to be derived from the issue at 80 contos de reis, and I calculate that it will be much more.

"My proposition tends, therefore, to limit the amount to be delivered to the Municipal Council of Oporto. If you consider that the amount stated in the proposition is not sufficient to construct a suitable monument, then let us wait for the real centenary of Prince Henry, for great men are born for history only when they leave this world, not when they come into it.

"Let us then await that date, and perhaps by that time the public treasury will be in a sufficiently easy situation to defray the cost of the construction of a monument that will honor and perpetuate the memory of this great personage."

PROPOSITION.

"I propose that the one section of article 4 be replaced by the following :

"§ 1. From the product of the sale of the postage stamps of the 5th centenary of Prince Henry, there shall be delivered to the Municipal Council of Oporto up to the amount necessary for the construction of the monument which the said Council intends to erect in honor of the glorious memory of Prince Henry, which sum is not to exceed 30 contos de reis, and a subsidy for the festivities which the same corporation intends to celebrate there, which subsidy is not to exceed 5 contos de reis.

"§ 2. The government is also authorized to grant all the bronze necessary for the said monument.

SOUZA E SILVA."

Mr. Jeronymo Pimentel :—"On behalf of the committee, I declare that I cannot accept the proposition of the worthy peer."

The proposition of Mr. Sousa e Silva was immediately rejected and the bill approved both in general and in detail, the declaration of Mr. Bernardino Machado being recorded.

Things having reach this point, the official sheet published the charter of the law of the 27th July, 1893, which sanctioned the parliamentary vote, the preparatory work being sent to the school of design which had just been created by the Municipal Council of Oporto, in accordance with the law, and three drawings of the distinguished artist Salgado being decided on, which the government delivered to Councillor Augusto José da Cussha, Director of the mint, and the execution of which H. Ex. was authorized to contract for abroad, in view of the impossibility of effecting it in the country.

H. Ex. set out therefore, accompanied by one of the superior employees of the mint, Mr. Casimiro José de Lima, for France, Austria and Germany, where he made a contract with the important firms of Giesecke & Devrient, of

Leipzig, for the manufacture of the entire issue, including the gumming and perforation, which contract was fulfilled by the said firm within the prescribed time.

It was, however, necessary to alter the original drawings, which it was impossible to reduce to the form that the stamps were to have, as it was finally decided that the width of these was to be greater than their height, whereas the drawings were made on the supposition that they were to be just the reverse.

This should serve as a useful indication for the future, for it is necessary not only to draw freely and at will in a frame incomparably larger than that to which the engraving or lithograph will have to be reduced, but also to think of the difficulties which the reduction may present and of the effect that all the details will produce when reduced to the proper size. In this way, a great deal of labor and disappointment will be avoided, because some things seen out of their proper focus produce effects which really they do not possess.

The firm of Giesecke & Deverient enjoys universal credit, having been employed by many governments to manufacture not only stamps, but also bonds of the public debt. Our own issuing bank, the Bank of Portugal, has given them orders.

We make this remark as to the reliability of that establishment, founded in 1852, in order to clear away any disagreeable impression which may have been produced in philatelic circles by any false reports spread abroad by certain unworthy persons, and it is not untimely to observe that in the contract it was specified that all the dies, matrices, and electrotype reproductions or lithographic designs concerning the stamps, should be sent to our mint, which was done, the lithographic stones with the designs of the two first types being broken in the presence of an imperial notary with all the legal formalities.

The great care which was exercised in the manufacture went so far as to have the refuse delivered, there being also not the slightest foundation for the rumor, which we have heard repeated by several persons, that the cost of manufacture was to be paid by our government with a given number of sets of the stamps themselves.

We know positively that this is false, for what we say is based on official data, and we defy anybody to prove the contrary.

(To be concluded next month.)

THE BATON ROUGE STAMPS OF 1861.

The ten cent Baton Rouge stamp never having been chronicled, and doubts having been expressed that Mr. McCormick, when Postmaster, had issued any other denominations than five cents, I recently visited Baton Rouge to learn for my own satisfaction, and to avoid the necessity of answering again and again queries addressed to me on this point, what denominations really had been used.

It was there ascertained beyond any possible doubt that stamps of two, five and ten cents had been issued by Mr. McCormick. Several well known citizens of that place were aware of the fact, and the sworn statement of Mr. Chambers, who was assistant postmaster under McCormick, covers the ground and sets the matter at rest.

These stamps were printed at the office of the *Cornet and Gazette*, a daily, which paper, strange to say, makes no allusion to their issue, although

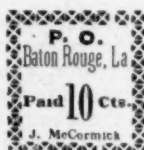
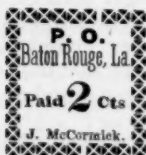
the official announcement of rates of postage appears regularly in its columns: five cents per one-half ounce or less per five hundred miles or less, and ten cents for over five hundred miles, with the same for each additional half ounce. Drop-letters and newspapers two cents. The Confederate Government increased the rates over those of the United States to make the post office department self sustaining.

However, the following editorial of July 10, 1861, referring to the New Orleans Riddell stamps, gives the *raison d'être*.

"We shall have to resort to something of the kind here, because the law requires the pre-payment of all letters, and it is impossible to mail a letter unless the office is open. The inconvenience and delay is consequently very great. To prevent mistakes our Postmaster has kept his box nailed up since the operation of Confederate law."

Following is Mr. Chambers' affidavit.—

In 1861 and until the Federals took Baton Rouge in 1862, Joseph McCormick was Postmaster of Baton Rouge, and I was Assistant Postmaster. On June 1st, 1861, United States stamps ceased to be available for postage, which was ordered by the Postmaster-General to be pre-paid in money until Confederate stamps could be furnished. To enable parties sending letters to mail the same, when the Post-office was closed, Mr. McCormick had printed stamps of the denominations of two, five and ten cents,—which, being sold for cash, could be affixed to letters in payment of postage. These were all on white paper; the two cent being printed in green, bearing the inscription; in four lines "P. O.—Baton Rouge, La.—Paid 2 cents,—J. McCormick." with a border. The ten cent stamps were similar, the difference being the substitution of "10" for "2." The five cent stamps had a fancy groundwork of green, with a similar inscription and the figure 5 printed on them in red, the words "Paid—Cts" being omitted. These stamps were issued in July 1861,



and were used until regular Confederate stamps were received later in December 1861, when their use was discontinued. When the Federals took Baton Rouge, all that remained in Mr. McCormick's hands were destroyed by him.

(Signed) M. CHAMBERS,

Ex-Ass't. Postmaster, City of Baton Rouge, La.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at my office in the City of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, this 18th day of March, 1895.

(Signed),

THOS. B. DUPREE

Notary Public.

.....
SEAL.
.....

Mr. McCormick destroyed the stamps remaining in his possession, fearing the Federals would compel him to redeem them in cash. Hence no remainders.

Full credence should be given to Mr. Chambers' statement. He is a well known bookseller and stationer, and has been Administrator of Finance

(City Treasurer), of Baton Rouge for many years. With all who know him whatever he says *goes*.

It is impossible to give the exact date of issue, but it was from the 15th to the 20th of July.

The stamps were printed twenty-five on a sheet. 1,500 of two cents, 2,500 of five cents and 1,000 of ten cents. The two cents being available only for drop-letters and newspapers accounts for this variety. Drop-letters in so small a town as Baton Rouge then were more few and far between, and who ever kept a newspaper wrapper? Of the ten cent not two hundred were sold altogether, two five cent stamps being ordinarily used when ten cent postage was required.

The five cent is scarce enough, the two cent is of very great rarity, and the ten cent practically unattainable. I have seen three of the two cent from one of which the first illustration, that in the *Am. J. of P.* for July, 1889 was printed, and have heard of but two others, but of the ten cent have never seen or heard of but one specimen. That was bought in New Orleans last summer, taken to England and sold. The party who took it over had it photographed in Liverpool at my request, and sent me a copy of the plate. It was on an official envelope with the imprint of the General Land Office of Louisiana in the N. W. corner, cancelled by the Baton Rouge date stamp Dec. 7, 1861, and the address on the envelope is in the hand writing of Wm. J. McCulloh, who was then Surveyor General of Louisiana.

I have examined Mr. McCormick's books, which give the amount, etc., of United States stamps on hand at the end of May, 1861, and the first installment of Confederate stamps received, Dec. 23, 1861. Between these dates is an interval, as all postage being required to be paid in money, no official account could be kept of private stamps. The accounts with the post office Department for that period are for so much cash, and are no criterion of the number of stamps sold, cash being paid for postage in the majority of cases, and soldiers letters being paid, under the law, at the office of receipt, not of transmission.

It is undeniable that many of the five cent Baton Rouge stamps now on the market and in collections are rank forgeries. They are dangerous, only because the genuine are so little known, the points of difference being marked. I may, possibly have something to say concerning those in the future.

To bring tears to the eyes of philatelists, I give below the amount of United States stamps remaining in the Baton Rouge Post-office May 31, 1861, and which were destroyed by the Confederate Authorities June 28, 1862. There were by the process verbal.

13,378 of 1 cent,	5,934 of 12 cent,
3,442 " 2 "	664 " 24 "
1,048 " 5 "	354 " 30 "
6,064 " 10 "	163 " 90 "

of a face value of \$2,018.75, now cataloguing \$12,716.50. And in addition about a bushel of envelopes. What a holocaust!

ALLAN ABBOT BRINSMADE.

DEATH OF THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS MICHAELOVITCH.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

Philately may indeed be said to be all the poorer for the early death of the young Grand Duke Alexis Michaelovitch of Russia, which took place at

San Remo on the 2d inst. Although he was but nineteen years of age he had already made himself a name and reputation as a keen philatelist, and the fact that he was making considerable progress with a history of the postal issues of Russia gave rise to great hopes of a useful philatelic career. But in his own immediate circle it was recognized that consumption was rapidly sapping the young life, and that an early death must be the inevitable result. The end has come, and the albums and the philatelic work are laid aside forever. Whether any equally enthusiastic fellow-countryman will be found to complete the much needed work that he had begun, remains to be seen. It is, at all events, to be hoped that what has been done will be published, not only in his own language but also in English.

His Imperial Highness, Alexis Michaelovitch, was the youngest child of the Grand Duke Michael Nicholaivitch, brother of the late Czar, Alexander II. He was therefore, first cousin of the present Czar of Russia. He had five brothers and one sister, Anastasia, one of his brothers, the Grand Duke Alexander, married the Grand Duchess Xenia, elder sister of the Czar. The deceased prince was born on the 28th of December, 1875. He has been busy with his philatelic researches for many years, more especially with his semi-official work on the postal issues of Russia, which he intended to make both exhaustive and complete. Up to the very last he is said to have been actively devoted to his hobby, and some of the very last letters he ever wrote are said to have been addressed to philatelic friends. He corresponded regularly on philatelic matter with Dr. Lindenberg and other leading German philatelic authorities. Any book published bearing on his hobby was immediately inquired for and added to his library, no matter in what language it was printed. Had he lived in all probability he would have added considerably to our philatelic shelves, for he certainly seems to have had as strong a bent for philatelic study and authorship as for collecting pure and simple. The loss to philately is therefore a very serious loss. So highly placed as he was, avenues of information closed to the ordinary plodding philatelist would have been readily available, and when given by him to the philatelic public would have been doubly welcome because of the imprimatur of its royal authorship and the consequent reliability of the information.

As a collector he had a keen eye for gems. Some of the finest specimens including plates were quickly "amalgamated" from the Australian collection of Mr. Castle. He also "amalgamated" the Peru portion of Mr. Koster's collection, sold to a London dealer some time since. The Prince, it is said, bought the Peru portion entire for £500.

He was by no means selfish of his treasures. Few responded more readily than he did to the invitation of the exhibition committee of the Philatelic Society of London. He immediately forwarded for the exhibition of rare stamps which was held at the society's rooms in May of last year, an exquisite collection of Russian essays, besides many rare stamps of Spain, Switzerland, Hanover, Oldenburg, Nevis, Trinidad, British Columbia, Berge-dorf, etc., all bearing pretty clear evidence that they must have come from well filled albums.

On the 29th of December, 1893, he was, at his own request, elected an ordinary member of the Philatelic Society of London. His proposer on the occasion was the Duke of York.

At the recently held annual dinner of the society Mr. Castle from the chair made a feeling reference to the real loss which the society had sustained in the death of the young Grand Duke as a promising member of the

society. And there is no question by those members who were cognisant of the modest manner in which the Prince insisted upon being elected and who knew of the generous and splendid manner in which he took part as an exhibitor in the last exhibition, his loss is recognized as that of an active and promising member from whom, had providence spared him, much earnest and enduring philatelic work might have been expected in the future.

SPECULATIVE ISSUES.

In the *London Philatelist* for March, Mr. M. P. Castle publishes a paper read by him before the Philatelic Society of London, entitled "Rock Ahead in Philately." In this paper, Mr. Castle treats rather exhaustively the question of speculative and unnecessary issues of stamps, giving a list in numbers and divided into continents of the stamps issued in the year 1894, with a subdivision (according to his views) into legitimate and illegitimate issues.

In our opinion, Mr. Castle is far wide of the mark in his sub-division, as he accepts as legitimate every stamp issued in Great Britain and its colonies, as well as in Europe, and rejects as illegitimate every stamp issued in South and Central America, China, and the French and Portuguese colonies. It would hardly be fair to apply the word *absurd* to anything done by as careful a student of philately as Mr. Castle, but the sub-division which he makes in his paper appears to us to be as dangerously near deserving such qualification as he could under any circumstances come. Included in the stamps of Europe issued in the year 1894 are the San Marino and Portugal Don Henrique Jubilee stamps, which are as absolutely inexcusable as any stamps that have ever been foisted on the public. On the other hand, the stamps of South America include a new issue in Brazil, varieties of type in Chilean stamps, and some other issues which certainly were never made for the benefit of collectors, but merely from the standpoint of improvement in postal issues.

The stamps of the Portuguese colonies can also not fairly be included under the head of illegitimate issues, as these have certainly not offended in the matter of robbing collectors. All the stamps of the Portuguese colonies issued thus far represent only three different types, the first appearing in 1870, the second in 1886, and the last one in 1894. The issue of last year bore the head of a new sovereign, which is, in our opinion, a legitimate reason for changing an issue of stamps. Should it occur that the Queen of England should depart this life, it is certain that Great Britain as well as all its colonial possessions would change the type of their stamps, adopting either a new design or else the portrait of the new sovereign.

The French colonial issues must also be considered as legitimate and as well worthy of collection as the stamps of the Straits Settlements, Seychelles, Mauritius, the West India Islands, and all the other colonial possessions of Great Britain. Should the Colonial Office in Paris make a change every year or two in the colonial stamps, we would be justified in objecting on the ground of their being speculative; but if, as seems the present intention, the type now in use is to remain the standard type for the stamps of the French colonial possessions, they should certainly be considered legitimate and worthy of being collected.

The question agitated by Mr. Castle is one that has been debated for some time by the leading collectors and dealers of the world, and we should not be surprised if before long some active steps were taken towards prevent-

ing the foisting in future of unnecessary issues upon the unoffending public. It has been suggested that the five leading firms of the world, to wit, Stanley Gibbons, Limited, in England, Senf Bros., in Germany, A. Maury, in France, J. B. Moens, in Belgium and the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited, in America, combine and appoint a committee which is to decide as to the status of each issue of stamps that may make its appearance, and that these firms agree to abide by the decision of such committee and refuse to recognize in their journals, catalogues or albums any issues declared illegitimate, unnecessary or speculative by the committee in question.

Should such a project really take form, there is no doubt that it would put an almost immediate stop to the issue of such stamps, as collectors would very soon cease to accept anything for which no space is provided in the albums and which is not recognized in the standard catalogues of the world. The labor of such a committee would not be easy, as it is frequently a very difficult task to distinguish between legitimacy and illegitimacy in stamp issues, and they would have to be extremely careful in order not to reject any issue for which there might be even a shadow of excuse. Such stamps, of course, as those of the Chinese treaty ports, San Marino Jubilee, St. Anthony Jubilee of Portugal, Strasburg Jubilee projected for this year, and similar issues, would be easily classed; but when it came to the issues of the Central American states, the Jubilee issue of Great Britain, the Columbus issue of the United States, and other similar issues, the task would indeed be difficult and the committee would have to be extremely lenient, throwing aside all strict rules and exercising their judgment alone.

NOTES.

The London Philatelist chronicles the 2 shilling blue on green, of Victoria, of the issue of 1864, without watermark.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We have seen a block of four of the 1 cent of the 1894 issue of Salvador, imperforate horizontally.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We illustrate here the 5 centavos of the Colombian Republic chronicled last month.



☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

We have sent this month to the subscribers to the Catalogue for Advanced Collectors the eighth part of this work (Modena to Persia) with 23 autotype plates of the stamps of Nevis, New South Wales and Persia.

On July 1st, 1895, the subscription price will be advanced to \$15.00.

One of our correspondents sends us the following translation of an article published in *El Diario de Barcelona* of March 20th :

"The Spanish Cortes have sanctioned an Act re-establishing the franking privilege to the Senators and Deputies, and a Committee of Congress has ordered some stamps made which will be delivered to the members of those bodies in sufficient quantities for their needs, an account being kept of the number delivered to each.

"In the House Post Office another account will be kept of the letters marked by each deputy, so as to prevent other persons from taking their names and making use of the stamps."

* * * * *

We illustrate below the provisional Hongkong card chronicled in February.



* * * * *

The *London Philatelist* has seen the 1 shilling New Zealand, watermarked N. Z., perforated vertically 13 and having at top and bottom large rough punctures gauging about 6.

* * * * *

The *Philatelic Journal of America* states that Mr. Tiffany has discovered a second type of the 15c of 1870 in which the labels containing the words U. S. POSTAGE and FIFTEEN CENTS are perfectly blank, instead of having a shadowwork of vertically and horizontally crossed lines.

Further examination of the stamps in question shows many lines of shading—notably the fine vertical lines of the triangular ornaments in the corners—are wanting in the variety with blank labels. We find the stamps with the shaded labels in the grilled issue, on ribbed paper, on the thin crisp paper of the early ungrilled stamps, on the brown chemical paper of the 1876 essays and on the thick, coarse, spongy paper used for some of the stamps issued about 1882 to 1885 (the 5c brown Garfield and the 6c re-engraved, for instance). We also find it in many shades, from pale yellow orange to deep red orange, the earliest to the latest. On the contrary, we find the stamps with the blank labels only on one variety of paper, a stout coarse wove, with very trifling variations in shade and all with margins tinted, show-

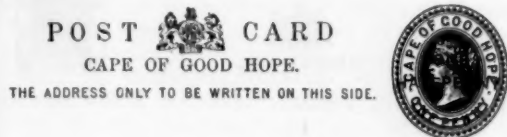
ing the plates were lightly wiped. From all this evidence we conclude these latter stamps are only from a worn plate, of which we have well known examples in other values of the series. In further support of this theory we have the conclusive evidence of two stamps, both having in the top margin "No. 31." one of these is an early impression showing the shading lines clearly, and the other a late printing with the lines absent.

We have also a pair from the worn plate with marginal imprint of the Continental Bank Note Company. We conclude that the stamps with shading lines are from unworn plates used by the National and American Companies, and possibly by the Continental Company also though we have not yet found stamp with shading lines bearing their imprint, and that the stamps with blank labels are from a worn plate of the Continental Company.

The variety is not very scarce; we should say about one in three, in the large quantity we have examined.

* * * * *

We illustrate below the provisional Postal Card of the Cape of Good Hope chronicled some time ago.



* * * * *

The *London Philatelist* has seen the 4 penny of Great Britain watermarked a small garter on bluish safety paper, imperforate.

* * * * *

We illustrate below the new Chilian card chronicled last month.



* * * * *

Mr. S. Chapman sends us the following interesting item about the opening sale of the new issue of Mexican stamps: "At 8 A. M. a band of music was in attendance at the post office and a new window having been constructed to more easily dispense the new issue, the same was opened by Post-

master General Gochicoa personally, and the first stamps sold by him under strains of music."

* * * * *

La Gazette Timbrologique announces that the German Empire will shortly issue stamps of 30, 40 and 80 pfennige.

* * * * *

According to *la Gazette Timbrologique*, the 30c unpaid letter stamps of France, which were first issued in carmine, are again being issued in this color, the vermilion having been in use only for about a month and a half. The carmine stamp has been seen with the "1" in CHIFFRE missing.

* * * * *

We have found in our stock the following combinations of perforations of the blue official stamps of the issue of 1894 of Mexico.

TOP.	BOTTOM.	RIGHT.	LEFT.
Imp.	Imp.	Imp.	6
Imp.	6	6	Imp.
Imp.	6	Imp.	6
6	Imp.	6	Imp.
6	Imp.	Imp.	6
Imp.	12	12	6
Imp.	6	Imp.	12
Imp.	12	6	6
Imp.	6	6	6
Imp.	12	Imp.	6
12	12	Imp.	6
12	Imp.	Imp.	6
12	Imp.	12	6
12	12	6	12
12	12	6	6
12	6	6	6
12	Imp.	6	6
12	12	12	12
6	6	12	Imp.
6	12	6	6
6	6	6	6
6	Imp.	Imp.	12
6	6	12	Imp.
6	6	6	"
6	6	Imp.	6
Imp.	12x6	6	6
6	6	12x6	Imp.
6	12x6	6	6
Imp.	12x6	Imp.	6
6	12x6	6	Imp.
12	12	12x6	6
12	12x6	6	6
12x6	12	6	6
12x6	6	6	6
12x6	12x6	Imp.	6
12x6	Imp.	Imp.	6
12x6	Imp.	6	Imp.

Imp.	12	Imp.	12
Imp.	12	Imp.	12
12	Imp.	12	Imp.
12	Imp.	Imp.	12
* * * *			

The current 2000 reis of Brazil is printed in slate gray with lilac centre instead of yellow brown and black as chronicled by us in December.

* * * *

The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the following uncatalogued perforations of the 1874 and 1881 adhesives of Hungary.

1874, unwatermarked.

20kr, perforated 12½.

1881, watermarked.

3kr, perforated 11½x12.

5kr, " 11x11½, 11½x12.

10kr, " 11x11½, 11x12, 11½x12.

20kr, " 12½x13.

* * * *

Mr. F. W. Ayer has shown us the 3c United States of 1857 imperforate at top and bottom.

* * * *

The *London Philatelist* describes another new variety of perforation from Ceylon, the 10-penny perforated 15 at top and 12½ at bottom and sides; the only watermark discoverable is a line across the lower part of the stamp, but the color and paper are those of the stamps watermarked Crown and C. C.

* * * *

The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles the 1 and 2 penny unpaid letter stamps of New South Wales existing perforated 10x11 and 12x10.

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The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles two varieties of the 15n of Bosnia. The difference is in the figure 1 in the corners and is quite distinct, the upstroke having a different angle, and the figure being much thinner.

* * * *

A correspondent kindly sends us imperforate pairs of the ½a, 1a, 3a, 8a blue and 1 rupee carmine, of British East Africa, all of which have been used upon letters and bear the Mombasa obliterating mark, with date between March, 1892, and December, 1892. This confirms the information given some time back to the effect that most, if not all, the values existed imperforate, and were available for use in that condition.—*Monthly Journal*.

CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. Hunter has shown us a die variety of the 2c envelope of the issue of July 1884—Kellog die—in which the lower right extremity of the bust is rounded. So far this variety has only been seen in the white, amber, blue and oriental buff envelopes of the ordinary size and on the wrapper.



Die A.

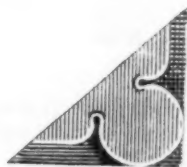


Die B.

* Mr. Hunter has also shown us a variety of the 7c of 1872. In the first type the lines at the sides of the ball in the lower right hand corner are plain, while in the variety these are surrounded by a colored semi-circle. The embossed stamps are of the first type.



Type I.



Type II.

Mr. F. W. Ayer has shown us an unchronicled U. S. stamp in the shape of the 1 cent carrier 1849 printed in black on white, he has also called our attention to the fact that there are two unchronicled varieties of the 10c 1847. In the first one, the letters of POST OFFICE and TEN CENTS are shaded caused by the shifting of the original die in making the plate; in the second one, there are two thin horizontal dashes in the border at the left almost in the centre. We have also seen the 5c New York with the letters of FIVE CENTS shaded.



Regular.



Variety.

The *Metropolitan Philatelist* chronicles the 25 newspaper stamps of the new series of a similar design to the lower values chronicled last month,⁶ but with figure of Justice.

Mr. H. B. Phillips has shown us an unchronicled San Francisco local issued some time in 1853 or 1854.

We have received the 2c envelope with the new watermark on manila paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

New York.

5c black (large head of Washington), letters shaded

General issue.

1847.

10c black, letters shaded

1872.

Perforated.

7c vermilion, type II

Newspaper stamp.

Perforated.

25c carmine

For delivery by carriers.

1849.

1c black, *white**Envelopes.*

1884.

Ordinary size (138x78mm.)

Watermarked 82 and U. S. P. O. D. in monogram.

White laid paper.

2c brown, die B

Amber laid paper.

2c brown, die B

Blue laid paper.

2c brown, die B

Oriental laid paper.

2c brown die B

1894.

Watermarked U. S.

Size 160x89mm (new No. 5)

Manila paper.

2c green

2c deep green

Wrapper.

1884.

Manila paper.

Watermarked 82 and U. S. P. O. D. in monogram.

Size 160x240mm.

2c brown, die B

Local stamp.

Reed's City Dispatch.



No value, black on greenish-blue paper.

CHEFOO.—Mr. Fr. Siebenman has shown us the current 5 cent stamps printed in red orange on thick paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 11½.

Watermarked Chinese Character.

5c red orange, thick paper

FRENCH OFFICES IN MADAGASCAR.—*The Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser* states that the current French adhesives have been surcharged POSTE—FRANCAISE—MADAGASCAR in three lines.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14x13½.

5c green on greenish, red surcharge	
10c black on lavender	" "
15c blue	" "
25c black on rose	" "
40c red on straw, black	" "
50c rose on rose	" "
75c black on yellow, red	" "
1fr bronze green on straw, black surcharge	" "
5fr lilac on lavender	" "

Bhopaul.—We have received several novelties, consisting of the re-issue of various obsolete types of the ¼ and ½ anna. We shall not describe them as we show herewith halftone illustrations of the full plates. The ¼ anna black was chronicled by us last month.

Adhesive stamps.

Imperforate.



¼a black, 8 varieties



¼a green, 6 varieties



¼a red, 8 varieties

Official stamps.

Violet surcharge.

White wove paper.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ a green, vertical surcharge upwards $\frac{1}{2}$ a " " " downwards

1a brown, horizontal surcharge

1a brown " " inverted

White laid paper.

1a red, horizontal surcharge

1a red " " inverted

GREECE.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles the 1 drachm Athens print as having been issued both imperforate and perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesive stamps.*Athens print.*

Imperforate.

1dr gray

Perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

1dr gray

HANKOW.—We have received the new series of adhesive stamps; the 2, 5 and 10 cent represent a coolie carrying two tea chests, while the 20 and 30 cent stamps are each of a different type, representing some local building, the 2 and 30c were already chronicled by us in December, but the color of the 2c was erroneously given as being yellow orange.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 15.

Watermarked Chinese Characters.

2c yellow green

5c red brown
 10c blue
 20c vermillion
 30c mauve

LAGOS.--*The Monthly Journal* chronicles a Registration Envelope for this colony, with a circular stamp on the flap.

Registration envelope.

Size G ()

2p blue

MEXICO.--We have received the following envelopes, wrappers, postal cards and letter cards with stamps of the new type. The envelopes have the coat of arms of Mexico printed in rose in the upper left hand corner. The wrappers all have the error FAJILLA (three L's) instead of FAJILLA, and one of the 3c cards has the word INTERIOR spelled with Q instead of O.

Envelopes.

White wove paper.

Size 149x90mm.



4c vermillion and rose



5c ultramarine and rose



10c rose lilac and rose

Wrappers.

Manila paper.

Flap to the right.

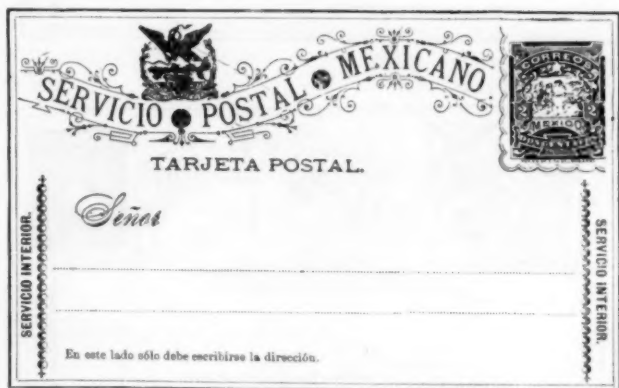
Size 250x80mm.



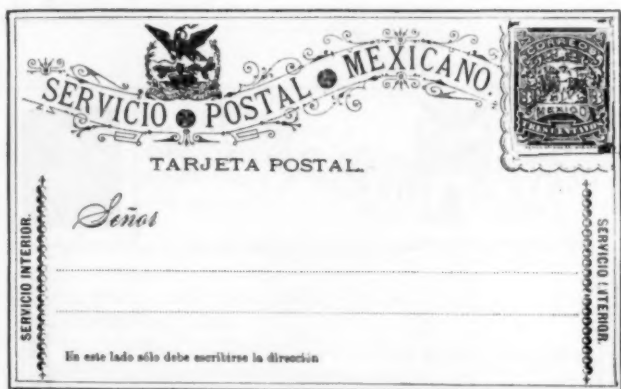
1c dark green, stamp green

1c gray blue " "

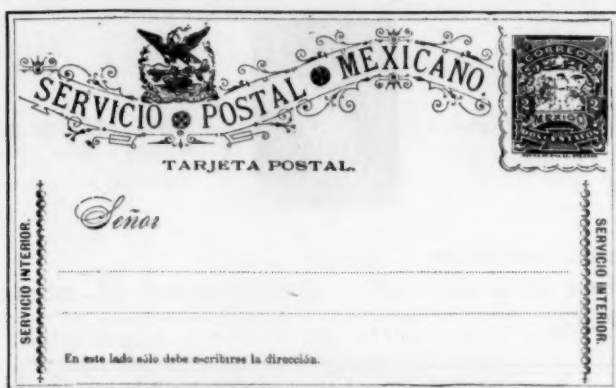
Postal cards.



2c carmine, stamp carmine, *white*

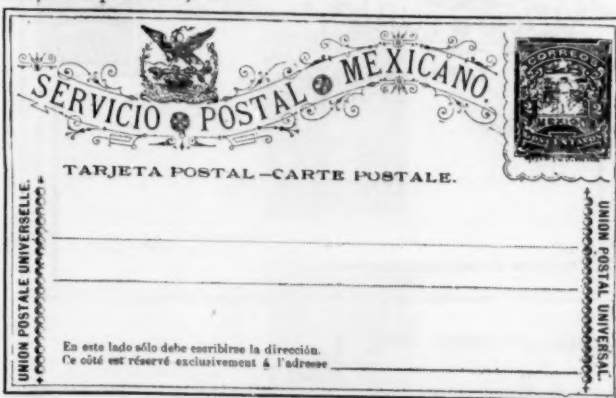


3c carmine, stamp brown, *white*



2c carmine, stamp carmine, *white*

3c carmine, stamp brown, *white*



2c blue green, stamp carmine, *buff*

3c blue green, stamp brown, *buff*



2c blue green, stamp carmine, *buff*



3c blue green, stamp brown, *buff*

Letter cards.



4c blue, stamp vermilion, *white*

4c pale blue, stamp vermilion, *white*

10c black, stamp rose lilac, *white*

We have also received the following Mexican envelopes with Wells Fargo & Co's., frank and with stamp of the new type.

White wove paper, blue inside.

Size 153x87 mm.

25c green, stamp 20c brown lilac, (Para cartas 1 oz. en la República Mexicana exclusivamente) in red

30c on 25c green, stamp 20c brown lilac, (Para cartas 1 oz. á Europa exclusivamente) in red

40c on 25c green, stamp 20c brown lilac, (Para cartas 2 oz. á los Estados Unidos exclusivamente) in red.

Size 152x90 mm.

10c green, stamp 5c ultramarine, (Para cartas ½ oz. á los Estados Unidos exclusivamente) in red.

- 15c green, stamp 10c rose lilac, (Para cartas $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. en la República Mexicana exclusivamente) in red.
 15c green, stamp 10c rose lilac, (Para cartas $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. á Europa exclusivamente) in red.
 20c on 15c green, stamp 10c rose lilac, (Para cartas 1 oz. á los Estados Unidos exclusivamente) in red.
 50c on 10c green, stamp 20x20c brown lilac (Para cartas 2 oz. en la República Mexicana exclusivamente) in red.
 60c on 10c green, stamps 20x20c brown lilac, (Para cartas 2 oz. á Europa exclusivamente) in red.
 80c on 10c green, stamps 20x20c brown lilac, (Para cartas 4oz. á los Estados Unidos exclusivamente) in red

White wove paper.

Size 227x100mm.

- 20c on 25c green, stamp 10c rose lilac, (Para cartas 1 oz. á los Estados Unidos) in red
 25c green, stamp 20c brown lilac, (Para cartas 1 oz. en la República Mexicana exclusivamente) in red
 30c on 25c green, stamp 20c brown lilac, (Para cartas 1 oz. á Europa exclusivamente) in red
 40c on 25c green, stamp 20c brown lilac, (Para cartas 2 oz. á los Estados Unidos exclusivamente) in red

NIGER COAST.—Mr. F. Noel has shown us a provisional postal card which has just been issued, and made by surcharging the current 1 penny card of Great Britain "Niger Coast Protectorate."

Postal card.

NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE
GRANDE BRITANNIE ET IRLANDE

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



1p carmine, black surcharge, *buff*

RUSSIA.—Mr. William Herrick has shown us the following new issues of rural stamps.

Charkoff (Charkoff).



Perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 5k blue and gold
 Zadonsk (Woronjé).



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.
 1k brown and red

TRINIDAD.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* states that the stamp of the 1 penny wrapper is now printed in vermilion red, instead of carmine.

Wrapper.



1p vermilion red

URUGUAY.—*La Gazette Timbrologique* chronicles a new 2 centesimos postal card issued on January 1.

Postal card.

2c blue, *blue*

WURTEMBERG.—We have received the 10pf official envelope on buff paper, with stamp of the same type as the first issue of official adhesives. *Der Philatelist* states that the 5pf of the same type has also been issued on buff and gray paper.

Official envelopes.



Size 132x120mm.

5pf green, buff wove paper
 5pf green, gray wove paper
 10pf carmine, buff wove paper

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, March 26, 1895.

The crusade against speculative issues, made solely for collectors, has commenced in real earnest on this side of the water. Mr. Castle opened the ball with a strong paper which he read before the Philatelic Society of London. That paper will be found in the next issue of the *London Philatelist*. In it Mr. Castle drew attention to the enormous increase which is taking place in the number of issues sent out by countries almost uninhabited, as compared with the postal requirements of leading countries and States. He emphasized the danger that threatened the hobby from this source as a very serious one. A brisk discussion followed the paper, all agreeing that the time arrived when it was necessary to take some definite action to safeguard the interests of stamp collecting. Thereupon a resolution was formulated, and due notice given that it would be laid before the Society and fully discussed at an early meeting. The resolution read as follows: "That this Society is of opinion that the great increase in the production of speculative stamps for sale to collectors threatens to have a very serious effect on the collection of genuine postal issues throughout the world, and that a committee be appointed to consider the best means to be adopted to put a stop to the scandal."

That resolution has since been discussed and unanimously adopted. The committee has also been elected. It includes Mr. Castle, Mr. Ehrenbach and other influential members of the Society and as showing its determination to tackle the work, I have already had a notice of our first meeting. So seriously is the matter regarded by our London Society that a pretty general opinion was expressed that the committee on this matter will have to be a permanent one.

Besides this action of the premier Society the City of London Philatelic Club has had a special meeting on the question and unanimously passed a strongly worded resolution condemning the manufacture of speculative issues of all sorts, and expressing the hope that collectors and dealers would combine to put an end to the systematic robbery that goes on.

In the discussion that has taken place various suggestions have been made as to methods of procedure. Personally I am very strongly of opinion that we need go no farther afield for our remedy than an agreement between the leading cataloguers and chroniclers and album publishers and the leading Philatelic Societies—say Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., Scott Stamp and Coin Co. and Senf. If these will combine and agree not to chronicle doubtful new issues until their genuineness has been inquired into, we shall soon see an end of purely speculative issues. Some appear to think that, despite the action of the leading firms, small dealers will try and make money out of bogus novelties all the same, but in reply to that objection I would ask: Will the small sales of small dealers be at all likely to yield the necessary profit to the speculators? I am of opinion that the business would be far too risky and unremunerative to be followed up. Others think that we should get at the

mother governments—France, Portugal, etc. Others, that we should publish a black list of stamps not worth collecting. But all may rely upon it that nothing will be left undone that promises any chance of success in the direction of clearing philately, and keeping it clear, of the execrable parasites that are threatening the destruction of our hobby in every part of the world. Let us put shoulder to shoulder in this matter. It concerns all of us, whether we be dealers or collectors. The dealer, who is honest, naturally does not want to be tarred with bogus issues. He has quite enough to do to meet the demand for genuine stamps without wasting his time, his temper, his reputation, on the sale of frauds. And we collectors are interested only in genuine postal issues; we are not collectors of mere picture labels, or of abortions which represent only the speculators' measure of our gullibility. Old collectors are not to be caught with their chaff; but it is the imperative duty of older collectors to protect the rising generation, for upon the robustness of that rising generation will depend the continued prosperity of our hobby.

Collectors are informed, as to the issue of the recent new designs for the Chinese Customs stamps, that the number printed is "very small, and that as the dies will be destroyed they ought to be of value to collectors, as probably after the current winter's courier's service is over none will be procurable." Surely stamp collectors are not such flats as to be caught by this twaddle.

There has been quite an amusing run on five shilling Zululands. A week or two ago you might have had any number for about double face. Then came the news that the old surcharged issue was to be retired in favor of the new design. Upon the heels of this followed the rumor that only 713 of the "five shilling" were ever printed, and that it was already obsolete. Then the knowing ones started on a hunt for five shilling Zulus. Dealers scooped each other, and collectors went out in scouting parties. But there was much cry and little wool. And it is now surmised that the party who vouchsafed the information as to the number printed had taken good care to scour the market before he parted with his news. My share of the plunder is one used copy. A big dealer has sent his lot to retirement for three years. One other dealer, who sold out to the first caller, had no less than twelve would-be customers in the course of one morning.

The Annual Dinner of the Philatelic Society of London, held on the 26th ult., was a fairly successful event, despite the unpleasant interference of "La Grippe," which kept many away who intended to be present. Lord Kingston, the president, being still abroad recruiting his shattered health, the chair was taken by Mr. Castle. The Earl of Ranfurly's was a new face though not that of a new member. Mr. Castle took advantage of the occasion to give voice to the general unrest which prevails in regard to the ever increasing flood of speculative issues made for sale to collectors. After congratulating his fellow members upon the success of the society and of philately in general, he said: "There is one little rift in the lute, one little cloud in our firmament; and that is one that I have mentioned in other quarters, namely, the abnormal and excessive issue of stamps made for speculative purposes. It is difficult to say how we are to stop this flood. But there can be no doubt that the endless multiplication of these issues consti-

tutes a very serious danger to philately. The whole thing, from a financial point of view, is entirely a question of confidence and once that is destroyed the bottom will be knocked out of philately. Many of you present to-night bar all those new things—you specialise, but my experience of philately teaches me that the best specialists are the men who begin by making small general collections. This alarming increase of speculative and unnecessary issues is a thing that we ought to do all we possibly can to counteract.

Then Mr. Castle, on behalf of the members, presented the late secretary, Mr. Douglas Garth, with a costly antique silver bowl, in recognition of his services as secretary to the society from 1889 to 1895.

Mr. Garth in receiving the gift of his fellow members said: "When I was elected secretary the late vice-president, Mr. Tapling, patted me on the back and said, 'Garth, your fortune is made.' The glories of that occasion have been entirely eclipsed by the satisfaction and pride of my position this evening. I especially use the word 'pride' because there is no prouder position for a man than to have earned the friendship of those whom he most values, and there is no body of men in the world of whose good opinion, good will, and esteem I am more honestly jealous of than that of the members of the Philatelic Society of London. You, Sir, (addressing Mr. Castle) were good enough on the occasion of my retirement to say many kind words of my services, and Sir, I considered then, and I consider now that those kind words amply repaid me for my zeal; but when those kind words are repeated, and to those kind words are added this kind gift of yours, you must forgive if my words fail to express my great gratitude for your kindness." After touching on the success of the Society during the last five years, Mr. Garth dropped into a little personal reminiscence. "As far as my reputation is concerned I am afraid," said he, "that it will go down to the world as the founder of stamp auctions. It was my misfortune that it happened to occur to me that a stamp auction might be useful, and, now, if my name appears in the philatelic papers, it is in connection with the first stamp auction. I only say this in passing. I believe they do no harm, if they do no good. I thought at the time, they might be the means of bringing specimens into the market that we might not otherwise see, and I believe they have done that."

Many collectors are avoiding the old stamp issuing countries that are difficult to get in an *unused* condition. Bremen, for instance, has a temptingly small number of issues, but they are very hard to get in an *unused* condition fine. Still I see no reason for avoiding a country altogether simply because it is a bit difficult to get. My experience is that most things come to the man who is content to bide his time—and keep his eyes open.

Our leading dealers are still crowding into the Strand, which will soon be known amongst us as "Philatelic Street," or "Palmer's Avenue," for it was Palmer who first started the business of stamp dealing in the Strand. But it was undoubtedly Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., who have so popularized the great London thoroughfare, from a stamp dealing point of view, that it is now the Stamp Centre. Giwelb thought he could do well in Piccadilly, amongst the "hupper Suckles." He has now migrated to the Strand, and set up on the other side of the street from Stanley Gibbons. Therefore, when American

Collectors visit our little village, and want to rook a few innocent English stamp dealers, they will find plenty of unsuspecting victims perched within stone throw of each other in the Strand.

Here are a few interesting prices from a recent stamp auction by Venton Bull & Co:—

Brattleboro, 5c. buff, superb specimen, . . .	£100
St. Louis, 10c. black. very fine, . . .	18
Ditto lot,	19
Ditto lot,	18

The Brattleboro was put up at a reserve at your Catalogue price, and was taken at that figure. Of course, Palmer was not present, or he might have added a few hundred pounds to the price, since he swears it is his firm opinion that it is the rarest stamp in any planet. £100 is an ominously long way from the £250 Palmer says he got for his copy some years since.

Mr. Shorthouse keeps up his jocose fusilade at Mr. Castle for having said that he had amalgamated the Shorthouse Collection. Mr. Shorthouse seems to resent the announcement as one would the too premature publication of one's obituary. However, the upshot of it is that Mr. Castle bought a few stamps from an old collection of Mr. Shorthouse's, and that Mr. Shorthouse is, notwithstanding, in the philatelic land of the living, as alert as ever for a rare Australian to add to his fine collection. Mr. Shorthouse does not think that the day of bargains is over, and he quotes a versifying philatelist as follows:

When in your voyage round the world,
From Sydney's port you sail,
A sharp "look out" and watchful eye
Will see approaching by and by—
A Laureated Wale (Whale).

It has generally been understood that the great Ferrary Collection would find its ultimate home in the Austrian capital—by request. But now it seems, from the latest surmise, that it may be retained in the French capital, to be located in the recently opened Museum near the Trocadero, built with money bequeathed to Paris by Herr von Ferrary's mother, the late Duchess de Galliera. It must be most exhilarating to Herr von Ferrary to have his decease thus discussed in the light of what is to happen after that event. But if the constant and earnest prayers of a few devout English stamp dealers are to be of any account, Herr von Ferrary will certainly break the Methuselah record, so far as the durability of his life is concerned.

The "guarantor" question has been raised in a curious way by a Dr. Boswell, who many years ago bought a 1 St. Vincent surcharged "4d." from Mr. Phillips, by whom the stamp was initialled. It has lately, strange to say, been submitted to Mr. Phillips' firm for an opinion as to its genuineness, and has been condemned as bad. Dr. Boswell is forthwith offered the return of his money and interest thereon from the date of purchase; as fair an offer as any one, in all conscience, could possibly expect. "No," says Dr. Boswell, "I am not so anxious to part with it so soon—it is too interesting to have a stamp of such a character stamped with the guarantee of such a light in the philatelic world. Besides I am anxious to find out whether it is

generally understood by my fellow collectors that a guarantee only means a private opinion. Hitherto I was under the impression that the guarantor was able to furnish absolute proof of authenticity if called upon." And then, he adds, with a spice of suspicion of malice, "the facts need rather wider publicity in the interests of our hobby." No doubt they do, for it is no slight matter that we have such proof as Dr. Boswell affords that our dealers do not mind condemning stamps sold by themselves, when, in an after examination, in the light of better knowledge, they turn out to be forgeries, and that they are ready to offer, without being called upon to do so, to return the money paid for the stamp after a lapse of many years, and also interest upon the money. Surely Dr. Boswell does not want to insinuate that Mr. Phillips put his initials to a doubtful stamp, knowingly. Personally I have always regarded the use of the word "guarantee" as somewhat of a misnomer in the matter of stamps. But the word has passed into the current coin of philatelic language as a commercial term, and is used as such. In the common acceptance of the word, it simply means that when a stamp is initialled by a dealer it is, in his opinion, genuine; but if it ever be condemned authoritatively the initials entitled the holder of the stamp to the return of the money paid for it. That is to say, if the stamp is still held by the original purchaser. What is to happen when the stamp changes hands is a much more complex question. Presumably each purchaser would be expected to look to the previous owner, till it got back into the hands of the original purchaser, who would be welcome to worry the rash initialler of the stamp.

To the specialist, however, there are few initials worth a cent as guarantees of genuineness. I have had the most obvious forgeries of Transvaal stamps offered me with initials of dealers who should be able to distinguish the forged from the genuine. And I question if any initials of sellers are valued except as a guarantee to return the money if the stamp should turn out to be bogus. The respectable dealer with a reputation to lose is only too anxious to return money paid if a stamp of a doubtful caste has been unwittingly sold by him. Indeed it is a healthy sign that no honest dealer ever refuses to do this. Besides this I happen to know such firms as Stanley Gibbons go to considerable expense in the weeding out of the doubtful stamps, and I certainly have never met any one more ready to ostracise a doubtful stamp than Phillips.

I have just had put into my hands a cutting from a London evening newspaper containing an interview with the said C. J. Phillips, and the first catch headline that attracted my attention was "An interview with the hangman." Involuntarily I exclaimed, "Surely they have not hanged Phillips for initialling a bogus surcharge?" but reading on I find the interviewer brings the line into use in quite another connection, and that Phillips is still at large. At large! and capable of telling a good story too, as per following sample: "A short time ago," said P. to the interviewer, "a Portuguese gentleman came in, and after some trouble we found he wanted stamps. We offered him a collection to select from, and he began picking out the rarities, upon which, as he was a stranger to us, we asked him would he pay cash, as ours was a ready money business. For answer he undid a wallet from around his waist, and flinging it on the table said, 'That contains £1,000 in English gold; I came to London to spend that much in stamps.'"

Hilckes has also been interviewed by a London journal. He dilated on the boom in English stamps. Asked which, in his opinion, was the rarest English stamp, Hilckes said, "It is a dead heat at present between the one shilling green, with hair line, perforated, unused, and the one pound, with anchor watermark, unused. Both these stamps have fetched £45 in the unused condition; but the singular thing is that, while the £1 used is much commoner than the £1 unused, the reverse is the case with the one shilling hair line. This is so exceedingly rare in the used condition that not a single used copy is known." It remains to be discovered, and the hunt presumably is more likely to be successful in America and the Colonies than with us; so readers of the A. J. of P. had better keep their eyes open.

A simpleton who signs himself "X Y Z," writes to the *Exchange and Mart* a paper complaining of the terrible prices at which the Scott catalogue puts some stamps as compared with Stanley Gibbons' catalogue. Poor fellow! He has either got "a slate off," or he wants to buy! He must know that Gibbons' catalogue is quite out of date for scores of stamps that have risen enormously in value since it was published, some two years since.

Talking of Scott's catalogue, I may say that Gibbons' is not likely to be ready before July, if then. Meanwhile "X Y Z," and other oddities of his sort, may get what consolation they can from the fact that the Scott catalogue is the sole reference list as to prices in the English market, and rightly so; for, after making due allowance as to some prices on which most people will differ, it is the only reliable, up-to-date catalogue worth a cent.

The *Sunday Times* has the following on the much discussed International Postage Stamp: Those of our contemporaries who anticipate that an international postage stamp may be one of the results of the forthcoming Postal Congress at Berne seem to us not a little sanguine. Under present conditions the obstacles in the way of such an innovation are probably insuperable. The object aimed at is that the stamps of one country shall frank letters in or from any other country. At present, if an Englishman sends a half-ounce letter to France, Germany, Italy or Austria, and encloses a 2½d. stamp for a reply; this is quite useless to his correspondent in any of these countries. It is urged, moreover, that an international postage stamp would be exceedingly useful in sending small remittances to foreign countries. No doubt it would, but the argument will hardly appeal to an organization whose primary function is to carry letters, and not to facilitate international remittances—at any rate by means of postage stamps. In any case, this remitting class is scarcely significant enough to make the need for such a reform claimant. With regard to postage purposes, however, the real difficulty is one of currency. Our 2½d. stamp does the work of the 20 pfennig German, or the 10 kreuzer Austrian stamp. While a sovereign buys 96 of the first, it produces 102 of the second, and 120 of the third. If the Austrian stamp could be used here for the same purpose as our 2½d stamp, it would be the most obvious economy for English letter-writers to patronize the Austrian post office. We fear, therefore, that an international postage stamp is even further off than an international currency. This, we believe, is the commonsense of the matter.

In Parliament there have not been many references to matters philatelic but two should be noted.

The Postmaster-General, in reply to a question, said, "Her Majesty's Government have taken no steps to obtain the assent of the colonial governments to the establishment of a penny postage between this country and other parts of the Empire, being well aware that many important colonies are strongly opposed to such a measure. As I stated in reply to a question asked in this House on the 19th of last month, the next Postal Union Congress is to be held at Washington in 1897".

Mr. Henniker Heaton asked the Postmaster-General whether he was aware that the rates of postage on newspapers, book post matter and parcels sent to Australia and the colonies generally were very much higher than the charges made by carrying companies for the conveyance and delivery of an equal weight of parcels.

Mr. Arnold Morley (Postmaster-General): "For newspapers, books and other articles sent in sufficient bulk, the freight charges are doubtless lower than postage rates, but the service rendered are not the same. Freight charges are made for mere sea carriage from port to port. Postage covers not only sea carriage, but also collection, land carriage by railway and likewise, both here and in the colonies, and delivery. Moreover, for light packets of newspapers and books the mere freight charges are incomparably higher than the postage of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. the two ounces. The Post-office has no monopoly in the carriage of newspapers, books and parcels, either inland or to places abroad; and the public have already the right to choose between the Post-office and the carrying agencies, according as they want a complete or an incomplete service."

The new designs for the British South Africa stamps are not yet finally settled. It is to be hoped the delay means the ultimate adoption of something more original and more artistic than the proposed bi-colored labels to which I have referred in the previous letter.

Minor varieties are truly the order of the day in the Queensland postal issues. A few weeks since supplies of the one penny and the two penny were coming over on thick paper; now the one penny is printed on the fiscal paper with blue burelé lines across the centre of the back of each stamp.

Here's another corner in St. Helenas. Of the new two-pence yellow Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. inform me that 150 sheets only were printed and these were all sold on the day of issue, and now comes the information that there are to be no more two penny stamps issued as the value is not wanted. A 2d stamp not wanted is, to say the least, strange, more likely it is meant to refer to old design two-pence stamps. Anyway the effect is much the same, the bulk of the 150 sheets have been collared by dealers, Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. securing two-thirds of the entire issue.

Mr. Whitfield King is one of our cutest wholesale dealers, but he gets left sometimes. He has been badly imposed upon quite lately. He has in fact been landed with over £50 in forged British Levant 40 paras on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and is now engaged in the delightful occupation of getting back specimens sold and refunding the money. He bought the lot from a man at Constantinople eighteen months ago, and only discovered their nature a few weeks since.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Editors JOURNAL OF PHILATELY :

I have been considerably amused by the attack of Mr. Gregson of Wuhu on your humble correspondent in the last issue of the JOURNAL, but considering the pecuniary interests the gentleman had at stake, it does not surprise me.

The lot of a correspondent is not always a happy one and he soon learns to look for that sort of thing. Still as Mr. Gregson makes some pretty flat contradictions of certain statements of mine it seems necessary to make some reply, after which I will consider the incident closed as far as I am concerned.

In regard to my statements concerning his questions as to selling his stamps in New York for a gold dollar and his request that I write nothing against him, I can only say that of course these statements were strictly true as given in my former letter—as at least one of these remarks was made in the presence of several officers who afterward commented freely upon it, it would be a very easy matter for me to prove it did I consider it worth while, but as I have not the least doubt that the philatelic public will place more credence in my statements, as those of one who had no personal interest in the matter whatever, rather than in one with a memory clouded by so large a pecuniary interest as this self-established postmaster. I do not consider it necessary, as regards the account of the incidents occurring at the meeting of the citizens so suddenly called after I had informed Mr. Gregson that in order to have his office made legitimate he must be regularly appointed by some sort of governing body, I received it immediately after the meeting from a missionary who had been in attendance, and I can but believe that such testimony given thus, immediately thereafter, to be better evidence than the recollections of one, given by request, several months afterwards. In fact this seems to be a case of the testimony of a witness who had seen a thing being offset by that of one who had not seen it. I believe this is not considered good rebutting evidence. However, in regard to the real question as to whether these stamps are a legitimate issue or merely a private one, Mr. Gregson fortunately saves me all trouble, as his own letter shows at once the true status of the stamps, especially in his naive statement that he has not only received an ample revenue but has been able as well to “put by something for the eventful rainy day.”

I believe that as a rule official postmasters do not put by for a rainy day from the sale of stamps.

Mr. Gregson seems to make as his principal point the fact that his stamps do local postal duty. This I am very ready to admit as I have never denied it. My only point is that if anybody who so chooses can establish a private post office on his own responsibility and have the stamps recognized as legitimate there would be no limit to their issues and philately would soon fall into disfavor. It is against this that I protest and claim that such stamps cannot be recognized as official. As I have a quantity of Mr. Gregson's stamps in my own possession, sent me by a friend in China, and so would certainly be only too glad to believe them legitimate, it will be clearly seen that whatever be my purpose in condemning them it can not be self interest.

This letter of Mr. Gregson gives me an opportunity to speak of the fact

that I have received several private letters from China, some of them from most agreeable personal acquaintances, complaining of the manner in which I have thought necessary to write of the post offices in which they were interested, and asking if I cannot see my way to undo the evil I have done them, some of them paying me the compliment of saying that my writings have such weight that a word from me would help them greatly. One, at least, goes so far as to tell me that I have "ruined" the post office in the place from which the letter emanated. When the office has been put on a proper basis and the stamps issued in a proper way, I am always ready to inform your readers of the fact, but in other cases I am obliged to reply that I can allow neither friendship nor prejudice to influence what I may think right to say in writing for philatelists, and if it be true that my statements have weight so much the more must I be careful what I say. Should the office which Mr. Gregson represents be made an official one and controlled by the governing body of Wuhu, whatever such body may be, and the revenue go to the community at large, Mr. Gregson being made a duly appointed official, then I will be very glad to extend to the office recognition as legitimate, for from my knowledge of the settlement I know no good reason why there should not be a properly organized local post there. But so long as Mr. Gregson maintains it as a private enterprise and absorbs the revenues himself it will be seen how impossible it is to make the stamps anything more than a purely private local issue in the same plan as our own old Boyds, Bloods, etc. local expresses.

In regard to this personal element on Mr. Gregson's letter I do not care to reply at any length as I write simply in the interest of philately. I have no quarrel with Mr. Gregson personally and still repeat that he seemed to be an agreeable gentleman, albeit of somewhat defective memory. To be sure his methods of personal attack might not perhaps be agreeable to all, but keeping in mind the pecuniary interests he has at stake, I am inclined to make all allowances and indeed do not know that I should expect anything milder. I am sorry for Mr. Gregson, but I am also quite sure that nothing I have written can do him or his stamps half the harm his own admissions have done, from his original advertisement, "I, Arthur Knight Gregson, have from this 1st instant established myself as local postmaster at Wuhu," up to his last statement that he has put by for a rainy day. For one claiming so wide a business experience Mr. Gregson seems to be a remarkably ingenuous person.

W. C. EATON.

METROPOLITAN PHILATELIC CLUB OF SAN ANTONIO.

A regular meeting and banquet of the Metropolitan Philatelic Club of San Antonio given to the officers of the club upon its success since its organization on Nov. 13, 1894, was held Wednesday night, March 13, at the California Cafe, 235 West Commerce street.

At 9 o'clock the members and invited guests began making their appearance and at half after 9 as Prof. Carlos de Hoyos' Mexican orchestra began

playing a fine selection, the composition of its leader, the members went into the dining hall, which was elegantly decorated, and were seated at the tables placed for the occasion in the shape of a square U, and laden with beautiful greens, bouquets of roses, beautiful flowers and the delicacies of the season, wines, cigars, etc.

President Heusinger then called the meeting to order and welcomed the guest and members present.

Those noticed as being present were Edward W. Heusinger, president; E. G. Cervantes, treasurer; John G. Roth, secretary; Max E. Jesse, assistant secretary; Prof. Julius Jermy, librarian; H. Muenzenberger, Henry T. Phelps, Dr. E. C. Calvin, Herman Michael, F. J. Murphy, Charles Staats, E. C. Jungkind, Edward Christians, O. Robitzsch, Franz Pfeiffer, Rudolph Jersig, F. I. Northrup, Baron Carl Von Seutter, Senor Don A. Longoria of Mexico, commissioner of the international boundary commission, Dr. Graham, D. D. S., Refugio Senches, Jesus Trejo and others.

A number of invitations having been sent to the leading philatelic societies of America, the Governor of Texas, and others, letters of acknowledgement were received from the Boston Philatelic Society of Boston, Mass.; the National Philatelic Society of New York; the Pacific Philatelic Society of San Francisco, Cal.; the Chicago Philatelic Society of Chicago, Ill., and the Garfield Perry Stamp Club of Cleveland, O., sending congratulations and stating that on account of geographical difficulties they could not attend. Hon. C. A. Culberson, Governor of Texas, sent a letter of regret, stating that on account of the Legislature now in session would forbid his absence from the capital and could not be present.

While the members and guests began refreshing themselves with the various delicacies of the season and wines were drunk to the health of many, beautiful selections were played by the orchestra.

Upon motion of Mr. Carvantes, who stated that on account of the ladies not being present, they should be remembered and the members requested the president to respond to a toast of "The Ladies." President Heusinger then made a short but well-put speech remembering the ladies and was vigorously applauded.

Mr. Muenzenberger gave a toast of "The Guests," which was responded to by Dr. Clavin and Senor Don Longoria.

Mr. Phelps gave a toast of "The Officers," and the secretary spoke of the past and future of the club.

Other toasts were made by Baron Von Seutter, Dr. Graham, Mr. Cervantes, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Staats and others.

It was stated by all present that this was one of the best enjoyments had and banquets ever attended by them.

Since organization, only four months ago, this club has met with decided success. It has an active membership of thirty and over 150 corresponding members in all countries of the world.

The next meeting will be held on April 10, a program of which will be announced in the daily papers.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch of the A. P. A.

Meetings held the third Thursday of each month, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, 36 Canal St., Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

President, AUGUST DEJONGE.

Secretary, ROBERT S. LEHMAN.

For information address the Secretary, 9 W. 116th St., N. Y.

Communications relating to the Exchange Department address to Edgar R. Carter, Box 36, Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.

Communications relating to Examination of Stamps Department, address Henry Clotz, P. O. Box 990, N. Y. City.

NEW YORK, March 21st, 1895.

ONE HUNDRED FORTY-FOURTH MEETING.

Present: Mr. Aug. Dejonge, presiding, Messrs. Henry Clotz, Adolph Lienhardt, Henry Obert, E. R. Carter, Oscar Dejonge, Dr. R. Roehre, R. H. Benary and Robt. S. Lehman.

The Meeting was called to order at 8:35 p. m.

The minutes of the previous Meeting were accepted as read.

The Executive Committee having reported unfavorably upon the application for membership of Mr. Geo. Carion, it was moved and seconded that the same be dropped.

Mr. Lohmeyer presents the Society with his "Postal Card Circular" also the Monthly Bullentin No. 13. "A Friend" sends the Society an enlarged copy of the four types of the Netherlands; 10 cents due stamp; also 2 shilling Mecklenburg Envelope with a forged cancellation. Mr. Benary presents the Society with some counterfeits.

Thanks are tendered to the kind donors.

The President informs the Society that, upon ground of some information given in the "Filatelic Facts and Falacies," he wrote to the Congressman of his District for a set of the photographs which it was said was issued by the P. O. Department. He received a reply from both the M. C. and the P. O. Department, that no such issue had been made and none was contemplated.

Invitations to banquets given by the Metropolitan Philatelic Club, and the Chicago Philatelic Society, were received and acted upon.

Dr. G. Odendall, Vice-President of the Society, writes from Vienna, where he is residing at present; his address is now I Pestalozzi Gasse No. 3, Vienna, Austria.

The Meeting was adjourned upon motion at 10 P. M.

ROBT. S. LEHMAN, *Secretary*.